



## Trouble Brewing in Latin America?

**Diplomats warn LBJ of Castro-led subversion**

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Latin American chiefs-of-state at Punta del Este, Uruguay, told President Johnson about new threats from Castro's Cuba. But does our public know it?

Cuba is the great moral loophole in President Johnson's proper contentions about why we are fighting in Viet Nam.

Ever since the Bay of Pigs, year in and year out, the Kennedy-Johnson policy has been: "See no Cuba, speak no Cuba, hear no Cuba"—the island that the United States swore to defend.

We are interested in the people of South Viet Nam. Are we not interested in the people of Cuba? If Viet Nam is so important to us 15,000 miles away, isn't Cuba important to us inside our own Caribbean defense perimeter?

Along with Prussian Gen. Karl von Clausewitz, our own great naval theoretician, Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, always has been a mentor to Soviet strategists. He is taught in the highest Soviet armed forces echelons. Long ago Mahan said: "The Caribbean Sea is the strategic key to the two great oceans that flank the United States. Cuba, in turn, with its 700-mile coastline, is the key to the Caribbean. As between three possible strategic bases, Cuba—always Cuba—is indispensable."

Obviously, the Soviets would rather be sitting there today even than in Alaska. And why not?

Here are some things President Johnson heard among the assembled Latin American chiefs-of-state:

- Following on the heels of a 10,000-ton Russian ship, the Cuban merchant vessel *Cerro Pelado* left the port of Mariel for Hanoi with trained guerrilla troops, arms and all needed equipment, supporting four mobile missile units operating with Cuban crews in Viet Nam.

- The Russian missile units there are the same as those the Soviet maintains



Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro leads the annual May Day march in Havana. Communist subversion of Latin states continues, but the U.S. government has been quite silent on the matter.

in Cuba. Viet Nam is serving as the Cuban crews' training ground.

- In a single month 166 executions took place at Castro's La Cabana fortress in Havana. Before the men and women are put to the wall, about seven pints of blood are extracted from each, chiefly for sale to the North Viet Nam government at \$50 a pint. The transactions go through the PURS, Cuba's Communist party. Trucks bear the bodies to mass graves at Mariano, a Havana suburb.

- Dr. Miguel Angel Olba Benito, secretary-general of the Committee for Humane Treatment for Political Prisoners, is protesting this officially to the Organization of American States' Com-

mission on Human Rights.

- Cuban-based Soviet submarines have changed the Caribbean into their lake. At daybreak recently our Navy staged amphibious drill "Operation Landflex" (top secret) on remote Vieques Island, south of Puerto Rico. We found waiting there—waiting—electronically equipped Soviet submarines that monitored and photographed the secret drill completely.

Venezuelan President Raul Leoni reported that the Soviet has increased its financing of the Castro subversive organization, the General Directorate of Intelligence (DGI), expanding it to 43 training camps. These supply complete courses in sabotage, political action,

street demonstration techniques and urban guerrilla methods.

President Leoni also reported on the recent assassination of Julio Iribarren, the brother of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Ignacio Iribarren and former director of Social Security. He offered the report of Interior Minister Reinalda Mora:

"The subversion springs directly from the recent Tricontinental Solidarity Conference [Red delegations from 83 Afro-Asian-Latin-American countries] in Havana. Julio Iribarren was cruelly tortured before being shot and pamphlets of the 'National Liberation Front of Venezuela' covered his body, the standard intimidation signal in Castro's terror strategy."

Bolivia's president said famous Castroite French Communist Jules Regis Debray commands the guerrillas in the terrorized Yacunday district.

Colombia President Carlos Lleras Restrepo estimated at thousands the number of Cuban-backed infiltrators in the universities, cultural centers, communications media, transport facilities and labor unions. He'd been forced to declare martial law and to arrest Red leader Gilberto Vieyra. Colombia police actually discovered clandestine arms being made in Colombia's ministry of public works.

Guatemala Vice President Clemente Marroquin Roja's message was: "Guatemala could be next to fall. We have been in a state of siege for nine months, with no end in sight."

Our public has not been told the full truth about Cuba from the very beginning and the Washington lid is still on. Notice President Johnson's omission of Cuba in describing what he was told at Punta del Este.

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NEWSPAPER

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# HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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● A savvy Republican pro, who has made a recent survey of the 50 states, insists there is no question but that **conservative Republicans** will control the 1968 GOP nominating convention.

● The controversial staff report of the Senate Republican Policy Committee on Viet Nam (see opposite page) implied that former President Eisenhower did not support massive U.S. involvement in the campaign. Only a day earlier, however, Ike said: "America doesn't have to apologize for her part in the war—she can be proud of it. I hope America will wake up to the fact that our soldiers are dying for something we believe in."

● How's LBJ doing in his repeated promises to hold down **government spending**? The U.S. Treasury, it is now learned, is preparing to ask the Congress in mid-May to increase the "temporary" debt limit of \$336 billion to a whopping \$350 billion. Because the Administration is spending the taxpayers' money so fast and so furiously, LBJ last week again requested lawmakers to push for a 6 per cent income tax hike.

● The President's wild spending has not only worried such conservative-minded Democrats as Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, but has alarmed **Gardner Ackley**, LBJ's chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Ackley told the Society of American Business Writers recently that price inflation is likely to intensify again—and soon.

● Atty. Gen. **Ramsey Clark** is at it again. Interviewed on an NBC program dedicated to "Law Day, U.S.A.," Clark contended that the Supreme Court's strictures on police interrogations and confessions had not hampered law enforcement—even though a parade of sheriffs, policemen, district attorneys and judges have declared otherwise. Baltimore State's Attorney Charles E. Moylan recently said that at least 72 self-confessed felons—including murderers and rapists—are free because of the High Court's Miranda decision, a decision that Clark defended on NBC.

● A further argument against Clark's position: FBI officials have completed a lengthy investigation with incontrovertible evidence that "legal technicalities" and soft "theories of rehabilitation" are swelling the nation's crime rates. The three-year computerized study of 167,000 offenders indicated that the present judicial and penal attitudes "favor the guilty in 'getting away with it.'"

● New York Mayor **John Lindsay** was elected on a promise to slash city spending. Figures released last week disclosed that Lindsay pays his top administrative aides a whopping \$3.3 million—nearly \$800,000 a year more than was paid by his predecessor, Democrat Robert Wagner.

● The Pulitzer Prize's Advisory Board, say some newsmen in Washington, raised the value of the award somewhat last week by overruling a five-member journalism jury that had voted 4 to 1 to hand a Pulitzer to N.Y. Times Assistant Managing Editor **Harrison Salisbury**. The board overruled the jury panel because Salisbury's reports from Hanoi failed to cite the Communists as the source for his early articles on North Vietnamese civilian casualties. Some board members also felt that Salisbury shouldn't be given any credit for the fact that Hanoi chose to permit him into North Viet Nam to the exclusion of other reporters.

● Arkansas Democrats are saying that former Gov. Orval Faubus, should he choose to run, could beat Sen. J. William Fulbright in the Democratic primary next year.

## CAPITAL BRIEFS

● The U.S.-Soviet air agreement for direct flights between Moscow and New York has been jeopardized by a Soviet refusal to assume "absolute liability" for passenger safety.

● The Administration claims to be concerned with aiding small business, but its own **auto safety standards** may be bankrupting struggling auto companies. "Unless we get exempted from the testing requirements and some of the safety standards themselves," declared Jack Faircloth, vice president and treasurer of Glasic Industries, Inc., in West Palm Beach, Fla., "we're out of business." Other non-Detroit companies that make taxis, high-performance sports cars, replicas of auto classics and other specialty cars are expressing similar growls of discontent.

● A former president of the **World Council of Churches**, 75-year-old theologian Martin Niemoller, was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize by Moscow last week.

● Rep. **Richard Roudebush** (R-Ind.) has answered Hoosier Democrats who trumpet the fact that the Administration is funneling \$1 billion in federal aid into the state. "This is a hoax and a fraud," he says. "Hoosiers pay \$1.56 in taxes for every \$1 of federal aid received. In other words, that \$1 billion of our own money that Lyndon is sending back to Indiana is costing Hoosiers \$1.5 billion. That's no bargain, even to unsophisticated Hoosiers. We would just as soon they leave the money alone in the first place and forget the 50 per cent carrying charge."

● Speaking to a conference of 23 Communist parties recently in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Communist party leader **Leonid I. Brezhnev** delivered what some U.S. analysts regard as his most important foreign policy speech—a clarion call for European Communist parties to try to break up the NATO alliance by 1969.

● Sen. Harry Byrd (D-Va.) isn't particularly happy with America's attempts to build bridges to the Soviet Union, particularly since the Soviets recently turned down a U.S. request for a joint move to try to improve the lot of American prisoners of war in North Viet Nam. The State Department's figures through April 18 show 128 American airmen confirmed as prisoners, 52 suspected and 203 missing. While the Red Cross inspects POW camps in South Viet Nam, it has been refused admittance into the north by Ho Chi Minh—and the Soviets.

● Postmaster General **Larry O'Brien** is getting results. A postcard mailed 18 years ago has finally reached its Baltimore, Md., address. The postcard, mailed Sept. 16, 1948, in Emmetsburg, Iowa, was delivered recently to Mrs. Walter B. Henderson of Baltimore. Explanation from the local mailman: "It might have been left in an old mailbag and just got thrown in the back for a long time."

● The **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee** and the Congress of Racial Equality have lost their licenses to solicit funds in New York State, the state's department of social welfare reports. The militant "Black Power" groups lost their licenses for failure to comply with state law on disclosure of income.

## Who Sandbagged GOP?

Republican senators are privately insisting that an "ambush" by liberal doves led to that brouhaha last week over the now celebrated Senate Republican Policy Committee's staff study on Viet Nam. Welcomed by the Senate's soft-liners, including Arkansas' arch appeaser, J. William Fulbright, the study's major implications have now been largely repudiated by most Republicans.

Indeed, GOP Senate leader Everett Dirksen left a hospital bed where he was recuperating from a lung infection to spike reports that his party no longer wanted to fight to win in Viet Nam.

What is troubling regular Republicans now is not so much the study itself, but the fact that it was prematurely released to the press before proper consideration by the Senate's GOP members.

The study began in harmless enough fashion. At a GOP luncheon some six weeks ago, liberal Sen. Jacob Javits (N.Y.) pressed for a factual background report on the war to be written by the staff of the 15-member policy committee. The committee chairman, Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), and the other members agreed.

Unfortunately, however, the staffers assigned to the study were less than hawk-like. The report they finally put together implied that the war in Viet Nam was more a civil war than a war of aggression initiated by the Communists, that our commitment was "unilateral"—in spite of the support given to us by numerous Asian countries, and that the United States should think of withdrawing its commitment to all of Southeast Asia. In short, it was tasty birdseed for any dove.

The staff study, however, still had to be approved by the Republican senators. On April 26 a copy of the report was hand-carried to each Republican senator with a covering letter which said, in part, "We are asking that absolutely no release of this material be made pending a conference [of all Senate Republicans] on this subject which should be held early next week. We earnestly seek your cooperation in this matter. . . ."

But on Friday, the 28th, the senators were informed via another letter that the study was already being mailed to the press. Sen. Hickenlooper, who approved its release, later explained that he had switched signals because he had feared there was going to be a leak before the conference was held.

**It is strongly suspected that several liberal Republican senators had a hand in pressuring Hickenlooper to release the report prematurely.**

In a letter to Sen. Hickenlooper last week, conservative Sen. John Tower (Tex.), who had issued 24 criticisms of the staff study, said:

"I deeply regret that the 'War in Viet Nam' report was made public to the press before the originally planned conference was held on it. The letter changing signals on it came to my office late Friday after my departure to Texas and Tennessee for weekend engagements which kept me out of the city until Tuesday noon. . . ."

"More importantly, I find that despite the final Tuesday release date the report was on the UPI wire Monday, and that you have said you were



HICKENLOOPER



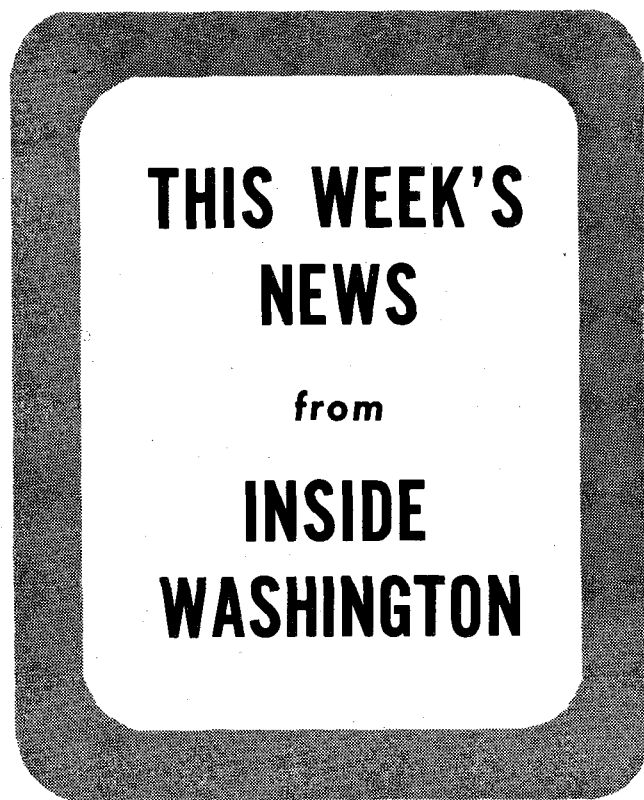
TOWER

forced to consider release of the report because of fears that the material was going to be leaked. I suggest that, since it placed you as chairman in a difficult position, the committee determine who leaked or threatened to leak the report."

By week's end, however, most of the Republicans—save a few doves—wanted to forget the staff study,

while others, even the hawks, were putting the best face on it. Dirksen, in fact, insisted it was "great literature."

Manfully, since the study went out under his name, Hickenlooper took the blame for it and said he would not have released it if he had read it thoroughly. He also rejected Tower's plan for an "investigation." The first reports on the Hill said it was Sen. Charles



Percy (Ill.) or one of his staffers who had pressured Hickenlooper, but Percy categorically denied it.

So Tower's question still looms: Who forced Hickenlooper to rapidly switch signals and permit the release of a dove-like report on the Viet Nam war?

## Block Haiphong

The staff of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, say some GOPers, would have been on far safer ground in criticizing the Administration's conduct of the war in Viet Nam if it had followed the cue of Rep. Charles Chamberlain (R.-Mich.).



CHAMBERLAIN

Chamberlain recently roasted the Administration for its failure to block both Communist and free world ships from sending goods to North Viet Nam. British, Maltese and Cypriot ships, noted Chamberlain, have made 14 trips to North Viet Nam this year—more than in the third or fourth quarters of 1966.

While the State Department has repeatedly assured lawmakers that these ships are not carrying "strategic cargo," Chamberlain says that, in actuality, we don't really know everything that these ships are delivering. "We do know, however, that of these 14 ships that have called in North Viet Nam this year, three carried cargoes that are so highly classified that it cannot be discussed publicly. We can only assume that all of these cargoes are urgently needed in Hanoi.

"It is useless to pretend that these ships are not helping the enemy when we know that they have the ability to carry an average of 7,600 deadweight tons of unknown cargo every trip. These 14 trips this past January, February and March could have delivered more than 100,000 tons of cargo to bolster the economy and the war effort of North Viet Nam."

**These figures, charged Chamberlain, belie the statements that free-world shipping to North Viet Nam is not significant.**

Nor, he added, can the British be excused on the grounds that their vessels are run by "Communist shipowners from Hong Kong over whom the British have no control." The British government, related Chamberlain, has been very able to stop British-flag ships from trading with Rhodesia—and, indeed, just last year stationed a warship off the African coast to prevent just that sort of traffic.

A related point, said Chamberlain, involves the heavy amount of shipping to North Viet Nam done

by Poland. "At the very time that the Polish government is making this tremendous effort to support North Vietnamese aggression," he said, "the U.S. government announced that it has relieved the Polish government from the necessity of repaying \$17 million coming due this year under Public Law 480 food agreements. What this means is that the United States is picking up the tab on the Public Law 480 food program and freeing other Polish assets for use in aiding the North Vietnamese."

If we are ever going to end the war in Viet Nam, Chamberlain asserted, we must "stop the flow of materiel to the enemy. . . ."

## Fino Fights Fiat

The House Banking and Currency Committee last week defeated a Republican move to block a \$50-million U.S. loan to help build a Fiat auto assembly plant in the Soviet Union. The vote was 18 to 15. Only one Republican, Chester Mize (Kan.), joined 17 Democrats in voting against an amendment that would have prohibited the loan. Thirteen Republicans and two Democrats—Representatives Tom Gettys (S.C.) and Tom Bevill (Ala.) voted for the proposal.



FINO

Rep. Paul Fino offered the amendment to a routine bill extending the life of the U.S. Export-Import Bank. After rejecting Fino's move, the committee passed a bill that would continue the bank's operation for another five years.

**Despite this defeat in committee, however, Rep. Fino says the closeness of the vote shows that the Fiat deal can be beaten on the House floor. House GOP leader Gerald Ford (Mich.) has already promised Fino his all-out backing.**

*Human Events* readers should write their congressmen asking them to support the Fino amendment.

## CEASE Begins

John Davis Lodge, the brother of former Viet Nam Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, predicted last week he would have no difficulty in a drive to line up 10 million Americans in opposition to U.S. trade with the Soviet bloc during the Viet Nam war. Lodge, a former Republican governor of Connecticut, made this claim in his new role as chairman of the Committee to End Aid to the Soviet Enemy (CEASE).

With temporary headquarters at Room 1061 in the National Press Building in Washington, CEASE also has among its founding members Adm. Arthur Rad-



**Among the sponsors of the new group headed by former Gov. Lodge are retired admirals Arleigh Burke, left, and Arthur Radford.**

ford, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. Arleigh Burke, former chief of Naval Operations, William Knowland, publisher of the *Oakland Tribune*, and Rep. Ross Adair (R.-Ind.).

**At a news conference last week Lodge, a member of the Nixon for President Committee, declared: "It is unique in history that while young Americans are dying, the country for which they are dying actually is helping our enemies."**

The new committee, according to spokesmen, is now in the process of distributing petitions and gathering signatures.

In supporting CEASE last week, Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) said he will "continue to oppose the President's diplomatic and economic blunders which are prolonging the war and escalating our casualties by insisting that American exporters continue to ship additional supplies to Russia at the very hour when Russia is supplying all of the petroleum, all of the MIGs, all of the anti-aircraft weapons, all of the other modern weapons, and most of the other equipment required by Hanoi. . . .

"On that issue I shall continue to oppose the President because I think it is a completely wrong policy to follow in time of war. Mr. President, history is on my side on that issue. No other commander-in-chief, no other President in the history of America, has ever authorized, to say nothing of encouraged, the shipment to the enemy of war supplies—and that is being done, because everything you sell your enemy in this day and age is directly or indirectly a war supply."

## Mac the Knife

With tongue only partly in cheek, House members last week suggested one way in which Defense Secretary Robert McNamara could cut spending. "He should," said one congressman, "just eliminate the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the service secretaries—he never takes their advice, so why should the taxpayers have to be soaked for their salaries?"

That cynical remark came in the wake of a transcript recently released by a House appropriations subcommittee. The transcript again pointed up how McNamara is ignoring the advice of military experts. For example:

- He has been opposed to deploying an anti-ballistic missile system, even though the Soviets already have one partially deployed. As the appropriations subcommittee reveals, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have repeatedly urged McNamara to put up such a missile defense for American cities.

Contrary to the opinions of the defense secretary, Gen. Earle Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of



The Joint Chiefs of Staff. Chairman Wheeler, in the middle, has long opposed McNamara on the ABM issue.

Staff, insisted that the Soviet "offensive and defensive build-up does increase the risk of nuclear war. . . . Should the Soviets come to believe that their ballistic missile defense, coupled with a nuclear attack on the United States, would limit damage to the Soviet Union to a level acceptable to them, whatever that level is, our forces would no longer deter. . . ."

The development of our own ABM (Nike-X) system, Wheeler declared, would force the Soviets to think long and hard about launching a nuclear attack. "The 30, 40 or 50 million American lives that could be saved by Nike-X, therefore, are meaningful, we believe, in every sense of the word." Wheeler also stressed that without the nuclear balance of terror being in our favor, we would have been even more reluctant to have taken a stand in Viet Nam.

- Wheeler and all the other members of the Joint Chiefs weren't the only ones to call for an ABM deployment; so did the three civilian service secretaries. The same subcommittee transcript revealed that Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor, Navy Secretary Paul Nitze and Air Force Secretary Harold Brown all said that if the U.S. is unable to negotiate an ABM freeze with the Soviet Union, the U.S. should go ahead with its own killer missile system. But McNamara's against this plan too.

- The Joint Chiefs also opposed the Administration's decision, acquiesced to by McNamara, to reduce the number of U.S. troops in Europe. While the United States recently announced plans to with-

draw 35,000 troops from West Germany, some of them most likely to be used in Viet Nam, Wheeler said that "there is no military justification for any reduction of military forces in Central Europe. . . ."

## Taxpayers Win Victory

A Democratic measure to give top federal government employees a 50 per cent boost in pay for serving in such "high risk" areas as Viet Nam has been blocked by the taxpayers' best friend in the Senate, John J. Williams (Del.). Sponsored by the Administration, the bill was all set for swift Senate passage this week until Sen. Williams produced figures showing some civilian officials would make more than Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. Forces in Viet Nam.



WILLIAMS

Faced with Sen. Williams' facts, Chairman J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who had introduced his measure on behalf of the State Department, hastily had the measure withdrawn.

Calling the bill "outrageous," Sen. Williams gave these examples of what the bonus bill would have provided had it been passed:

- Top-ranking State Department foreign service officers and high-level officials of the U.S. Information Service and the Agency for International Development could have made more than \$13,000 a year in bonuses.
- The director of the AID program in Viet Nam would make \$43,800 a year as compared with the \$30,345 a year paid Gen. Westmoreland.
- The highest-ranking foreign service officer in Viet Nam would have received a total bonus of more than \$13,000 for a yearly salary of \$38,845, about \$3,800 more than members of the President's Cabinet are paid.

## Suppressed Report

Officials of the Agency for International Development have literally lied in an effort to keep a U.S. senator from obtaining a copy of a report highly critical of the agency's work.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D.-Ind.) learned more than a month ago that an AID consultant, John B. Weidler, had prepared a report of more than 400 pages in which he assailed agency practices in Viet Nam. Bayh requested the report. He was told that no such document existed.

This Weidler angrily denied. In a telegram to Bayh he disclosed that the lengthy report had been "classified" to prevent embarrassment to the agency.

AID officials then conceded that the report did exist, but that it had been put under wraps because release might reflect poorly on agency staffers. The study remains classified to this day.

Weidler spent six weeks in Viet Nam last fall inspecting AID's \$550-million-a-year program. He returned to the United States to charge AID with a "lack of adequate goals, policies, operating procedures and administrative talent."

The Vietnamese program was run by Rutherford M. Poats, who has been nominated by President Johnson to be AID's deputy administrator. Bayh has spearheaded the Senate fight against Poats' confirmation, asserting that waste and scandal have marred his administration.

"If he is not able to supervise one area of the world," Bayh asks, "how can he watch over AID's entire program as the agency's No. 2 man?"

## Clark Covering for Powell?

Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark's Justice Department was accused last week of handcuffing the FBI to protect Adam Clayton Powell. Rep. Thomas Curtis (R.-Mo.) disclosed that department officials had for-

bidden the FBI to investigate several questionable activities of the controversial Harlem lawmaker.

Curtis said that Justice "specifically" ordered the FBI to probe only the three areas of Powell's activities covered by the Celler committee. These restrictions, said Curtis, were placed on the FBI although the Celler committee sent the Justice Department other information about Powell activities it developed privately and never made public.

Curtis maintained the department did not need the FBI to look into those issues raised at the Celler committee's public hearings. The facts have already been established, he said, and could have been turned over to a federal grand jury for immediate action.

"Justice really is doing nothing and they apparently intend to keep it that way," said Curtis. He said that if the "do-nothing" attitude prevails, Congress is "going to have to investigate the Justice Department."

## Moderate Praises Reagan

California's conservative Gov. Ronald Reagan has received high marks from none other than that very model of a GOP "moderate," columnist Roscoe Drummond. Writing from Sacramento, Drummond reported last week that the "facts just do not support the impression which many east of the Rockies seem to have, that Reagan is some kind of conservative kook who is out to dismantle the government of the most populous state in the nation and keep California's young people from getting an education."



REAGAN

Drummond said he had "become convinced" after Reagan's first four months in office that his efforts to economize "do not make him a reactionary bogeyman," that the "substance of what he is trying to achieve—less expensive, more efficient government which, he avows, 'will never put dollars ahead of people'—is entirely reasonable," that it is "simply uninformed to dismiss Reagan as an actor playing governor. . . ."

Reagan, noted Drummond, began his administration by trimming the state budget by \$127 million—"more than half of what he hoped to save." He has, Drummond continued, faced up to the necessity of some increase in sales and income taxes "to cope with a deficit" and to give relief to overtaxed property owners.

"He has shown that he is not afraid to tread on some toes, that he can make decisions and stand behind them, that he intends to redeem his campaign promises. He is proving in practice that the idea he is an empty-headed actor reading someone else's script is bunk."

Such lavish praise from an anti-Goldwaterite and a leader of the pro-Romney forces has made politicians in the Capitol sit up and take notice. "If Reagan can sell himself to such 'moderates' as Drummond," they reason, "he is likely to assume an even more significant role in the Republican party than he has thus far."

## LBJ's New TV Monopoly

Slipping through the Senate almost unnoticed is LBJ's "thought control" legislation, the Public Television Act of 1967 (S. 1160). The Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Communications, chaired by John Pastore (D.-R.I.), approved the bill last week.

While the bill was altered in some manner, the heart of it remains the same. Under this measure a presidentially controlled corporation will have authority to fund the production of educational TV and radio programs. There is nothing in the measure to ensure that certain potential producers won't be discriminated against because of their political views. *Broadcasting*, the TV and radio magazine, has said the bill "would establish the mechanism for a federal television system responsive to the prevailing center of power." In this case, that center would be LBJ.

# New Soviet Army Report Belies 'Mellowing' Theory

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Soviet military men have been given the grim assignment of preparing for "a life-or-death struggle with capitalism."

This is not idle chatter or alarmist reporting, but Soviet state policy. Though it threatens the life of everyone in the free world, it is being studiously ignored, downgraded and swept under the rug in official Washington.

The deadly irony is that while the Soviet Union makes as clear as possible its unshaken determination to destroy the United States, as we know it—even if it requires war—this nation is going to extraordinary lengths to pretend publicly that the Soviets are mellowing.

If they are mellowing, how do you explain this?

The official newspaper of the Soviet army, *Red Star*, has published a definitive policy statement making these points:

1—The next war will pit communism in a life-or-death struggle against capitalism.

(Soviet policy statements, in elaboration, are full of explanations that the United States is the last citadel of capitalism. Thus, the Soviet army statement is nothing less than a declaration of future war against us.)

2—The Soviet defense system must be retained as an integral part of the overall political system, subjected absolutely to political control and use.

3—Preparation for the next war requires integrated political, economic as well as military planning.

(The tone of such preparation is flatly offensive, indicating a nation preparing not simply to defend itself, but to devote itself instead to the full use of its military power to advance its political aims.)

4—Preparation for the war against capitalism requires the "perfection of the collaboration with other Socialist countries."

In short, there must first be a united front before the final assault on capitalism. In Communist terms, this indicates a long-range collaboration with any collectivist regimes which can be persuaded into some form of hostility, or even neutrality, toward the United States.

The statement was issued when Washington was buzzing with speculation about a possibly more mellow defense minister following the death of the hard-line Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, under whose tutelage the Soviet military has extensively studied the possibilities of all-out nuclear assaults against free world countries.

When the Soviet rulers did just what was expected and named Malinovsky's deputy and frequent fill-in, Marshal Andrei Grechko, the "mellowing" speculation was dropped, but so was any meaningful official discussion of the apparently unchanged posture of the Soviet military.

As to the *Red Star* article, with its flat cards-on-the-table discussion of war against the free world, there has been a silence that can only indicate Administration unwillingness to face publicly any facts which interfere with its rose-colored dream of a "changed" or "mellowed" or "mature" or "restrained" or "peace-seeking" Soviet Union.

Politicians who can seriously discuss

extending economic assistance to the Soviets, even as they supply the war against us in Viet Nam, are capable of closing their eyes and ears to anything.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles Times)

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## Pro-Union NLRB Ruling Spurs Organizing Drive

From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

The National Labor Relations Board ruling that a union must be recognized as a bargaining agent if it produces signed card authorizations from a majority of a firm's employees has set off what probably will be the biggest organizing drive since the enactment of the Wagner Act back in the '30s.

The NLRB ruling, which has been upheld in a series of lower court decisions, is that even if a union loses a representation election, it can force an employer to bargain by producing signed authorization cards from 50 per cent or more of a firm's eligible employees.

In many cases, unions do not even petition for an election but demand—and obtain—recognition solely on the basis of a card-signing campaign. The union advantage under such a procedure stems from the fact that many workers, who would vote against a union in a secret ballot election, cannot withstand the pressure exerted by union organizers and sign the cards rather than risk reprisals.

At least 36 international unions are planning to take advantage of this NLRB ruling which constitutes the greatest break organized labor has received in more than 30 years.

All types of unions—industrial, building trades and service unions—plus office employees and government employees are preparing to get into the act, especially in the Southern states where organization campaigns have never enjoyed outstanding success.

Small employers will be the chief targets of the unions' new drive. These employers are particularly vulnerable to card-signing campaigns because, for the most part, they lack the finances to battle the unions on even terms and to carry the fight to higher courts.

And the unions will have plenty of financial "muscle" to throw into the effort. Unless the unions fail to cooperate and allow jurisdictional disputes to water down their organizing campaign, they have a great opportunity to score sweeping membership gains.

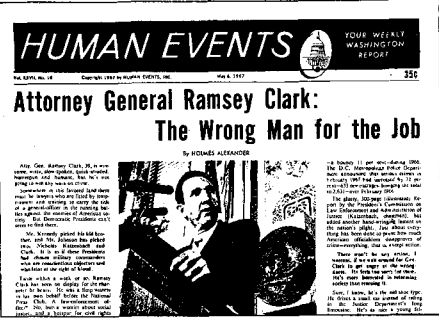
While the Southern states will be the major objective, the unions will by no means confine their drive to this sector of the country. It will be nationwide in scope and the most ambitious over-all program the unions have ever attempted.

Details of the drive still are being worked out, but informed labor observers believe the campaign will be launched on a full scale within a very short time.

□ □ □

"KEEP THE FAITH, BABY!"—Adam Clayton Powell's long-playing record—is, in the trade parlance, a bomb. "It won't pay the cost of its own wax," moaned an official of Jubilee Records. Sales have been dismal from coast to coast, including Powell's own bailiwick, Harlem.

# Which picture is distorted?



You, of course, know the picture on the left gives you a distorted view: But most Americans don't see things the way you do. They would say the picture on the right (HUMAN EVENTS) is out of focus. They've been getting a distorted view from the Liberal press for so long that they think it's the only view, and therefore the correct one. Wouldn't you like to help clear up the picture for your fellow Americans? You can. And all it takes is a dollar to...

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# Are We Protected by the Logan Act?

By inviting Ho Chi Minh to its upcoming conference, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions appears to stretch the law

By ALICE WIDENER

The time has come for most Americans to decide whether we do or do not enjoy the protection of the Logan Act as adopted in 1799, reinforced in 1948, but never tested in the courts.

The Logan Act declares that any citizen of the United States who, without the authority of the United States, directly or indirectly communicates or carries on any correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, with intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government or of any officer or agent thereof in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the U.S., shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years or both.

It would seem that we taxpayers might inquire whether the tax-exempt, leftist Fund for the Republic's Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, Calif., is violating the Logan Act in organizing and financing a "Pacem in Terris II Convocation" at Geneva, Switzerland, May 28-31, 1967, to discuss foreign affairs and U.S. foreign policy, including "The Case of Viet Nam" and "The Case of Germany." (The first "Pacem in Terris Convocation" sponsored by the Fund's Center was held in New York City in 1965 and took its title from Pope John XXIII's encyclical.)

There are alarming aspects of the forthcoming Center-sponsored convocation in Geneva which have not been widely reported by our press, though it is known that Mr. Harry S. Ashmore, executive committee chairman of the Fund's Center, went to Hanoi for a week last January to extend an invitation to our enemy Ho Chi Minh to attend the convocation. On return home, Mr. Ashmore addressed a founding member's meeting of the Fund's Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. The official March-April 1967 "Center Diary" carries long excerpts from Mr. Ashmore's speech.

Even though our GIs are fighting and dying in defense of U.S. measures for protection of South Viet Nam from the Hanoi regime's aggressive terrorism, Mr. Ashmore eulogizes Communist Ho Chi Minh as "a man of great charm, great sophistication, great intelligence. . . . He was quite outgoing, quite frank. He stated the Vietnamese [sic, not "North Vietnamese"] position without any particular rancor. . . . I believe historically he will rank with Gandhi, and it occurs to me there is nobody else around in the world today in any country who seems to provide a similar blend of spiritual and political power."

Further along in his speech, Mr. Ashmore got down to business. "Our visit to Hanoi [he was accompanied by two companions] and the possibility that the Vietnamese will participate in our Geneva convocation vindicate the faith that we have had at the Center in this undertaking, which, on its surface, seems a ridiculous attempt by a group of private people, without any government sanction or government backing, to do what governments ought to be doing and ultimately will have to do. We are in the rather absurd position of running what



Harry S. Ashmore, just back from a trip to Hanoi, tells newsmen the United States should halt the bombing of the north.

amounts to a privately financed, understaffed and wholly unaccredited foreign service."

## If Critics Hold Firm

# Foreign Aid Slashes Likely

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

President Johnson's \$3.126-billion foreign aid budget is headed for certain sharp slashing.

Last year he asked for \$3.38 billion, which he sonorously described as a "bare bones" budget. He wound up getting \$2.94 billion—nearly \$500 million less.

The outlook this year is that Congress will wield an even tougher ax. It's very likely new foreign aid funds will be cut to a record low of \$2.5 billion.

Significantly indicative of the deep undercurrent of hostility that prevails in this Congress toward continued large-scale foreign aid spending is the caustic criticism that has erupted in the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

This committee, now considering the bill authorizing the President's new multi-billion-dollar budget, has been a foreign aid stronghold in the past. It has steadfastly backed the White House in resisting cuts.

But the situation is notably different this time.

A number of top Democratic committeemen have denounced key aspects of the measure and made it clear they favor drastic pruning. Even Rep. Thomas Morgan (D.-Pa.), chairman and an Administration stalwart with a long record of resisting foreign aid reductions, has evinced disapproval.

The 36-member committee consists of 21 Democrats and 15 Republicans. A switch of only four Democrats would enable the Republicans to steeply slash the President's budget.

They will try to pare it to around \$2.5 billion.

The GOP has a good chance of doing that if Democratic Representatives Wayne Hays (Ohio), Armistead Selden (Ala.), Leonard Farbstein (N.Y.), L.H. Fountain (N.C.) and Edna Kelly (N.Y.) vote with them. All have been outspokenly critical during the hearings on this legislation.

Rep. Wayne Hays, a ranking Democrat, opened fire on the bill at the first hearing. The Ohioan waded into for-

Mr. Ashmore's strangely worded statement, a mixture of self-deprecation and arrogance, is not quite accurate. First, the Fund for the Republic is not "privately financed" but is financed through tax-exempt contributions, by grace of the U.S. Treasury, at all Americans' expense. Second, several foreign ministers and officials of foreign governments are scheduled to attend the Geneva convocation on traveling expenses furnished by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Third, I have documentary proof that the Fund for the Republic offered to underwrite all expenses for a foreign government official to go to Pacem in Terris II. Fourth, our participation in the Viet Nam war is a measure undertaken officially by the U.S. government and it appears to be in violation of the Logan Act for a self-constituted "foreign service" outside the U.S. Foreign Service to seek to influence foreign officials in relation

foreign aid administrator William Gaud on a number of counts.

A provision to create a so-called national advisory board "to review and evaluate aid programs in various countries" was assailed by Hays as useless and unnecessary. He bluntly predicted it would be stripped from the measure.

"If there is anything we don't need around here it's advisory committees," he snapped. "And I can tell you another thing. The American people are getting fed up with financing India and Pakistan in their war with each other, and feeding those thousands of 'sacred' cows running around India. The time has come to put a stop to these sort of things."

Rep. Leonard Farbstein heartily agreed.

"Some of the foreign aid programs are a can of worms," he told Herbert Salzman, an assistant foreign aid administrator. "Others are a waste and some of the new ones are downright dangerous."

Representatives Edna Kelly and L. H. Fountain challenged the wisdom of giving considerable amounts of foreign aid to Middle East and Latin American countries "where Russia is matching our spending." These countries include Brazil, Algeria, Turkey and Nigeria.

Secretary Rusk defended this policy as necessary to offset Soviet "economic, political and possibly military penetration."

This drew a snort of derision from Hays.

"I have heard," he said, "that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is not even going to take the trouble to hold hearings on this authorization bill. They are going to wait until we act on it, and then start cutting it down the day it reaches them. Maybe that's what we ought to do, and save ourselves a lot of time and trouble."

No one in the committee disputed Hays' suggestion.

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to the Viet Nam, German and other problems.

In the midst of a war in which thousands of our GIs are casualties, what will be the image of our nation abroad as presented by a private "Foreign Service"? Vice President Humphrey spoke with tears in his eyes on return from a recent trip to Europe about the damage done to our nation's prestige there by certain American members of the press. What kind of damage will be done by the Fund for the Republic's Center Convocation at Geneva in May?

What right has a tax-exempt educational fund to enter into foreign affairs with a "private" foreign service in opposition to U.S. government measures during a major international dispute in which our country has direct participation?

In sum, have we or have we not a Logan Act? If we do, then does it apply to the current activities of the Fund for the Republic's Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions? To these questions, only the Criminal Division of the Justice Department can furnish correct answers. Certainly, the matter warrants closest U.S. government scrutiny.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

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**PACIFIER?**—"Benjamin Spock, the bookshelf baby doctor, seems to favor less firmness in the global arena than in the nursery. His participation in the so-called peace marches against the war in Viet Nam, along with assorted hippies, beatniks and ax-grinders, must vex the many millions of parents among whom Dr. Spock ranks only a couple of rungs below the Scriptures. One possible explanation is that the doctor has shown himself to be keenly perceptive when it comes to oddball, infantile behavior. Perhaps he felt he should go where he is needed."—From the Dallas Morning News

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**HUD IN THE EAST**—The Department of Housing and Urban Development is going international. Top HUD officials are currently participating in a posh "Pacific Conference on Urban Growth" in Honolulu. The meeting deals with urban problems in India, Suva, the Ryukyu Islands and 13 other Asian states.

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Marchers supporting the Viet Nam war effort walk down New York City's Fifth Ave. in Loyalty Day ceremonies.

## Loyalty Day Marked Across U.S.

In Communist nations May 1 is known as "May Day," an occasion for propaganda barrages at the free world and demonstrations of military armament and troops. In the United States since 1947 May 1 has been Loyalty Day, an opportunity for Americans to express their dedication to their country and its principles of freedom, and this year thousands of Americans across the country turned out to demonstrate in support of U.S. troops fighting in South Viet Nam.

To evidence this support and give an answer to anti-Viet Nam demonstrators who flocked in New York and San Francisco two weeks before, there were: 10,000 marchers, many of them veterans of previous wars, and 30,000 spectators in two separate marches in New York; an estimated 15,000 participants in marches in Philadelphia; 800 teen-agers, mostly Negroes, marching in Cincinnati under a banner proclaiming "I'm a crime fighter. I believe in the law"; 5,000 spectators and 700 demonstrators braving the cold and rain in Chicago; 30 marching bands and scores of marchers in Pittsburgh. In all, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which sponsored the demonstrations, estimated there were 5,800 cities, towns and villages participating in the Loyalty Day demonstrations in support of American fighting troops in Viet Nam. (The parades were held on April 28, since May 1 was a Monday.)

The mood of the marchers was summed up by two signs seen in the New York parades. One said simply: "One country, one flag. Love it or leave it." And the other, carried by a Manhattan housewife, read:

"My son is fighting in Viet Nam. He hates Communistic ugly Americans. My nephew was killed in Viet Nam. My husband was killed in World War II. Support our soldiers. Our country comes first."

There were many anti-Communist expressions in evidence in the demonstrations, partially a result of documented Communist leadership in the anti-Viet Nam demonstrations of April 15. Speaking on the topic, the commander of the Brooklyn County V.F.W. said at the New York rally:

"There is a new breed of Communist stalking the land. No longer does he march in Union Square singing 'The Internationale.' No longer does the Communist threaten to overthrow the government. He is now trying to gain

### New Yorkers to March

This coming Saturday, May 13, residents of New York City area will have another opportunity to show their backing of the war effort. A Support Our Boys in Viet Nam Parade down Fifth Avenue has been planned for that day, with sponsorship by many of the city's fraternal, youth, veterans, labor and business organizations. The marchers, led by seven Congressional Medal of Honor winners, will assemble at noon Saturday at 95th Street and Fifth Avenue in Manhattan.

his objective by a more insidious method—that of subverting our youth. The riots on our college campuses, the draft card burnings and the beatnik parades are all evidence that these are not spontaneous actions of college kids."

Although the common American spoke loudly through his presence at these demonstrations, official comment was minimal. New York Mayor John Lindsay reviewed both parades in his city, but limited his speeches to affirming "the right of all of our citizens to speak freely" and saying of the demonstrations he briefly saw, "It's a parade. It's a good parade. A parade is a parade." New York's liberal Republican Sen. Jacob Javits marched part of the route in the Manhattan demonstration and hailed the marchers as showing "patriotism is still a lively feeling in this country."

Herbert C. Brian of Ogdensburg, N.Y., State V.F.W. commander, said it is "time for the government to take positive steps to prevent" any more burnings of the American flag like those at the anti-war marches "because the very act itself speaks of treason."

□ □ □

**AMERICANS WORK** 2 hours and 25 minutes each day just to meet their federal state and local taxes. This is an increase of six minutes in the past year, according to the Tax Foundation. In contrast to the tax bite, John Q. Public works only 1 hour and 26 minutes to provide for his housing, 1 hour and 14 minutes for food and tobacco, 40 minutes for transportation, 30 minutes for clothing, 19 minutes for recreation, and 21 minutes for medical expenses. All other expenses take up only 1 hour and six minutes of his day.

## Who Was Bobby Kennedy's Mysterious Russian Visitor?

By VICTOR LASKY

Sen. Robert Kennedy is playing "I've Got a Secret" with the identity of the Soviet official who visited him early last month. Nor will he disclose the purpose of the visit.

A telephone call to the New York Democrat's office provided only a "no comment" and then the suggestion that this correspondent re-read what Kennedy has already said about the episode.

Disclosure of the curious visit came about during the April 25 Senate discussion on Viet Nam. Sen. George McGovern (D.-S.D.) mounted a full-scale attack on President Johnson's Viet Nam policy.

McGovern said he did not "intend to remain silent in the face of what I regard as a policy of madness, which sooner or later will envelop my son and American youth by the millions for years to come."

Bobby Kennedy interrupted the South Dakotan's emotional outburst to assert that he was mortally certain that Moscow, Peking and Hanoi "will have to react to what we have done by acting themselves." Then he added:

"I had a visitor, a rather important visitor, from the Soviet Union during the last week, and he spoke about the Berlin crisis of 1961 and the Cuban crisis of 1962.

"He admitted quite frankly that those two efforts by the Soviet Union had driven the allies and NATO countries—France, Germany, the United States and England and other countries—very closely together in a way that they had not been in the past.

"He said that is what is happening in Southeast Asia today. He said: 'Through the efforts of the United States, you are accomplishing what we thought impossible, because you are bringing Communist China and Russia back together again.'"

That may well be the case. A Sino-Soviet rapprochement may be in the works. But not all authorities are in agreement. In fact, the Institute for



Bobby Kennedy's talk with an unknown Soviet caller has stirred speculation about the Sino-Soviet rift.

the Study of the USSR, composed of outstanding Soviet affairs specialists, believes the obverse. A just-published institute analysis observed that relations between the two Communist powers are worsening.

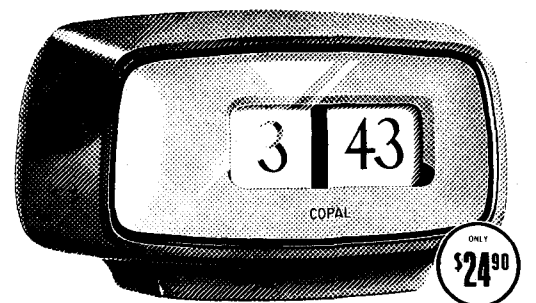
"Moscow and Peking appear to be hovering on the brink of a formal diplomatic breach," the analysis began. "The Soviet leaders, stung into retaliation by Chinese bear-baiting tactics, now condemn 'petty-bourgeois' China under Mao as no longer a Socialist state, in order to justify her possible expulsion from the Communist bloc."

As for the Berlin and Cuban crises, Bobby Kennedy appears to forget that the late President Kennedy was willing to risk nuclear war rather than permit Moscow to blackmail this country. And he also forgets that Viet Nam was part of the bitter legacy left to President Johnson.

At any rate, who was the "rather important" Soviet visitor who called on Kennedy and what was the purpose of his visit?

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# Radicals Threaten 'War' Against Eastman-Kodak

The tactics of civil rights militants in Rochester, N.Y., could spread nationwide

By TERRY CATCHPOLE

War has been declared in Rochester, N.Y., and July 24 is the scheduled D-Day for full-scale escalation. The main battle is between a militant Negro action group calling itself FIGHT and the Eastman Kodak Co., one of the world's largest manufacturing complexes. The issue is the company's policy of hiring "hard-core unemployables" for on-the-job training and eventual employment. Negotiations are at a standstill and FIGHT's most pugnacious battler has declared: "If it's war Kodak wants, it is war that Kodak has."

The "war" may be limited to an all-but-isolated upstate New York industrial city, and involve only one corporation and a local organization, but the results and ramifications will be felt in every major city and have their effect on civil rights and industry alike across the nation.

In truth, Kodak—or Rochester—has never wanted "war" and has done everything possible, save total capitulation, to prevent it. There are approximately 10,000 job vacancies in Rochester and the city's unemployment rate of under 2 per cent ranks as one of the lowest in the country; since 1960 employment of whites in Monroe County, which includes Rochester, has risen 11 per cent, and employment of non-whites has gone up 43 per cent, a figure fully four times as high as the national average.

Balancing such growth, however, has been a 46 per cent increase of non-white population, for the most part unskilled, poorly educated Southern families (a third of whom have a yearly income below the \$3,000 "poverty line"), an influx which, despite booming economy, has put at least 15 per cent of the Negro labor force in Rochester out of work.

## Riots Beget Results

The widespread unemployment within the Negro community, the impotence of the city's anti-poverty program and a handful of professional agitators from outside the city combined in 1964 to produce several days of rioting in Rochester. The general community was truly shaken by these riots and leading civil rights figures, organizations and businesses took immediate steps to improve conditions in the ghetto and build a brighter life for the city's Negro residents.

One of the first results of this effort was a program by local industry—including Kodak—to give pre-apprentice training to unemployed laborers whose skills and education might otherwise preclude them from employment. The experiment worked well enough at Kodak for the company to confidently embark in late 1966 on an expanded pre-apprentice training program which would give "hard-core unemployables" from minority groups practical experience in trades, laboratory, machine operator, production and clerical positions.

A second important outgrowth of the Rochester community's reassessment of its racial problems after the riots was the decision by the Board of Urban Ministry of the Protestant Rochester Area Council of Churches to raise \$100,000 and hire professional radical and community organizer Saul Alinsky for a two-year effort aimed at building a workable organization within the city's Negro community.

Alinsky had already given the public some hint of how he thought such a community organization should operate. In his *Reveille for Radicals*, Alinsky wrote that "A People's Organization is dedicated to an external war. . . . In the war against social evils there are no rules of fair play," and the author listed three tactics a "people's organization" should employ: "lying, deception and trickery." The product Alinsky was employed to create in Rochester should not, then, have come as any surprise to any of his readers.

The result of Alinsky's pains was an organization called FIGHT, an acronym meaning Freedom, Integration, God, Honor—Today, but the group has lately forgotten the words behind the initials and concentrates now on the abbreviated form. And at the head of FIGHT was the man who later was to pronounce declarations of war, the Rev. Franklin Florence, a bull-voiced, stocky Church of Christ preacher who prefers to be known as "Minister Florence."

The Minister and his flock rapidly threw off any religious colorings FIGHT might have attracted and moved into the streets, challenging in rapid order Rochester's school system, poverty program, urban renewal plans, housing construction, and a host of other available targets. "We aim to incite," Florence told a reporter and proved himself a man of his word.

Despite concessions from the city's various powers—seats on the poverty board, modifications of urban renewal, examination of racial imbalance in the schools—FIGHT fought on. Perhaps disappointed with the lack of resistance found in his targets so far, Minister Florence set his sights on the biggest target in Rochester: the gigantic Kodak photographic concern employing over 40,000 in the Rochester area and adding greatly to the local economy (not to mention its contribution to almost every family in the world in the form of baby pictures).

The first of a series of confrontations to take place between the seemingly irresistible force and what some labeled the unmovable object occurred on Sept. 2, 1966. At his request, Minister Florence and a delegation of his FIGHTers came to the Kodak offices to meet with company officials and discuss training programs. The main feature of the gathering, however, was a verbal presentation by Florence, calling for Kodak



The Rev. Franklin Florence demands to be heard at the Kodak stockholders' meeting in Flemington, N.J.

to train 600 persons who could not meet normal company employment standards.

At a second meeting 12 days later, Kodak outlined company plans to expand existing training programs, a project coupling on-the-job training with basic education classes to benefit individuals unable to meet minimum job requirements; Kodak said it would work with organizations such as the State Employment Service, the Urban League,

however. Three days after the signing of the pact Kodak declared that Mulder (whose wife is a member of Friends of FIGHT, an all-white group which raises funds and support for the group) acted in a moment of over-enthusiasm and signed a document which "was not authorized by the company." Mulder, who is still with the company, was a designated Kodak representative, the company said, but "no authorization to sign any agreement was given."



This was the scene outside the stockholders' meeting as the Eastman Kodak Co. comes under fire from placard-waving pickets.

the Monroe County Human Relations Commission and a host of others in seeking applicants for its program. It welcomed FIGHT's participation in the effort.

## FIGHT's Ultimatum

FIGHT's reply was a typed version of its initial proposal, with several amendments. "Kodak would train," said the proposition, "over an 18-month period between 500 and 600 persons so that they qualify for entry level positions across the board. FIGHT would recruit and counsel trainees and offer advice, consultation and assistance in the project. . . . Upon completion of training and meeting regular selection standards, the trainees would be promoted to the entry level position and become regular employees."

Kodak's board chairman, William S. Vaughn, acknowledged that FIGHT's proposal had much in common with Kodak's programs as to objectives and goals and promised further discussions.

At the next meeting the following day, however, the die was cast for the months to come. Company representatives came to the meeting with the intention of discussing how FIGHT could participate, along with the other already involved groups, in Kodak's existing training programs.

FIGHT's contingent came to the meeting intent on considering nothing but its own proposal and refused to hear anything else.

This stand-off continued through three months of discussions, until December 20 when Kodak assistant vice president John Mulder startled FIGHT and the community by signing a document agreeing to the FIGHT proposal. Minister Florence's jubilation was short-lived,

Since that time FIGHT has demanded Kodak honor the December 20 agreement and Kodak has refused. And there matters have stood. The company's position, as stated by board chairman Vaughn, is that:

"1. In light of the company's legal obligations and its responsibilities to Kodak customers, employees, stockholders, other applicants for employment and the community, the company obviously cannot discriminate by granting any one organization an exclusive or monopolistic position in the recruitment, selection, or training of Kodak people.

"2. We are not in a position to establish any statistical objective or quota for any special training programs which we undertake. Our ability to hire a person at Kodak depends first on the existence of a job opening and, second, on the availability of a person qualified to fill that opening."

FIGHT's view of the matter, as expounded by the vocal Minister Florence, was "that Kodak, by their Southern attitude—and you know when I say Southern, I'm talking about white supremacy—the same type of racist attitude that exists in Mississippi and Alabama, Kodak feels that they can push aside a few insignificant black folk and nothing will be done about it."

## Racist Charges

In milder moments Florence accused the company of "institutional racism" and charged "that large industries such as Eastman-Kodak persist in employing the same testing procedures for hiring eligibility to Negro applicants as they do with white applicants."

Of course, it was FIGHT's feeling that FIGHT, and only FIGHT, was

able to recruit and train unemployed for Kodak's programs.

In its original proposal, FIGHT claimed it "is the only mass-based organization of poor people and near-poor people in Rochester," a claim challenged by the local NAACP and Urban League, both of which cooperate with Kodak's training program and both of which have been branded "Uncle Toms" by Minister Florence.

Kodak also thinks it knows another, as yet unreported, reason Florence and FIGHT want to have sole authority over recruitment and training of the unemployed: The scheme Florence would eventually like to work out with the company, according to reliable reports, would bring FIGHT \$100 a head for every unemployed individual it provides Kodak; \$50 would be paid by Kodak and \$50 would come from the first paychecks of the new worker. If this plan is ever put into effect, "Poverty Is Profitable" might be an apt title for the good reverend's first book.

For its part, Kodak, a non-union company with a long history of exemplary labor-management relations, found itself in an unfamiliar situation in dealing with FIGHT, an organization set up along the lines of a militant labor union; Kodak has made the mistake of trying to reason with FIGHT as a group of individuals concerned about community problems and how they might be solved, rather than as a group seeking power. (The company does not even like to refer to its discussions with FIGHT as "negotiations.")

And FIGHT has demonstrated total ignorance of everyday business practices and employment facts of life when Minister Florence says things like "we can't understand, for our lives, how that a company with their creative ability can . . . create these Instamatic cameras, but can't create Instamatic jobs."

## Black Power

To buttress his position, Florence has imported such fellow "Black Power" advocates as the radical agitator Stokely Carmichael, who told one gathering "thousands of us are worn, and physically and mentally stymied because we're in the ghetto. That's institutionalized racism . . . that same type of institutional racism has set up ghettos from Rochester to Watts. And that's the type we got to fight."

"We have been looking for a fight against a big company," said Carmichael in another speech, "and you've got everything we want. . . . When we're through, Florence will say 'Jump,' and Kodak will ask 'How high?'"

Carmichael's appearance, and Florence's own emotional outbursts ("The plague of black democracy will . . . sweep Main and Exchange Streets"), have caused some supporters of the FIGHT cause to examine their dedication. When Florence said to a Jewish school official, during a heated argument, "that's the trouble with you Jews when you get your color up," Rochester's Jews were—in the words of one report—"thunderstruck," and many withdrew their support.

In the rest of the city's religious community there has been constant criticism of the financial role played by the local Council of Churches in continuing to finance Saul Alinsky's services, including another \$35,000 this year for FIGHT. (However, three major national religious organizations holding Kodak stock—the Methodist Board of Missions, the Episcopal Church, and United Church of Christ—and a handful of others, have sharply questioned the company's hiring practices and refused to give management their proxies at the recent annual stockholders meeting.)

Two men have resigned from the presidency of the Friends of FIGHT and membership has dropped, mainly because Minister Florence has complete authority over the group and says "Friends only do what they are directed to do."

In the Negro community there is also substantial criticism of Florence's leadership, with the head of Rochester's Urban League writing the local newspaper that "the life of the typical ghetto resident is difficult enough without having to be misled, confused and exploited by those he has chosen to lead him." (Florence's reply to this charge was to label the writer "a traitor to the cause.")

## FIGHT Power

Meanwhile, Kodak's successful training program continues to grow. In January the company announced plans to train up to 160 "hard-core unemployed," giving them extended on-the-job training and education while paying them \$2 an hour. The company has also joined with other area industries to form Rochester Jobs, Inc., a group aiming at hiring and training 1,500 unemployed who cannot meet minimum requirements.

But FIGHT is not interested in what Kodak is now doing because Kodak is not dealing with FIGHT exclusively. The activist group has an arrangement with other Rochester companies (including Xerox) exactly like that Kodak wishes to establish, but FIGHT refuses in the Kodak instance because the company is so big and so powerful.

**If FIGHT can bring Kodak around to doing its bidding, industries across the nation will soon be forced into the same position.**

Toward this end, Minister Florence has made slightly veiled threats to Kodak, conjuring up visions of impending

## Svetlana Stalin Case

# Is the United States Really Trying to Win?

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

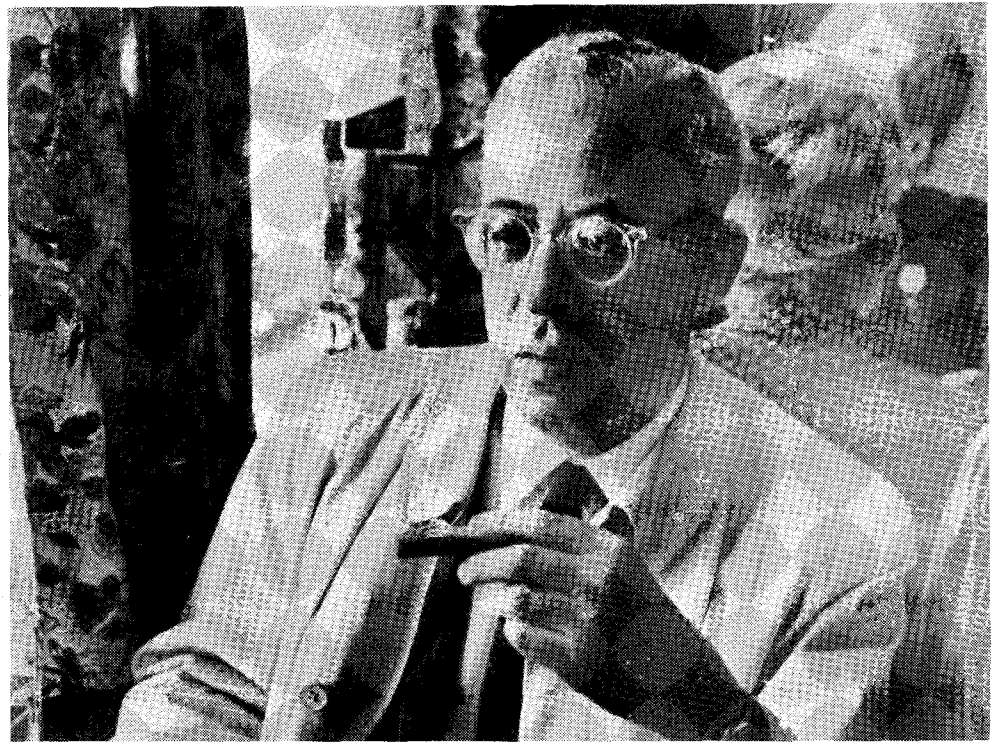
"Paris:—Lynda Bird Johnson, elder daughter of the President of the United States, today revealed the bankruptcy of American imperialist capitalism and the hollowness of its claims to democracy by seeking asylum in the Soviet Embassy in this city.

"Miss Johnson, now a newspaper-woman, had come to Paris on an assignment and took advantage of her independence of the U.S. Secret Service and the FBI to realize the dream of her life. This is to live in the Soviet Union.

"To a Tass representative Miss Johnson stated: 'I could no longer stand the horror and emptiness of life in the



Would the Russian government be as reserved as we were if Lynda Bird Johnson defected?



Militant activist Saul Alinsky, who has a long history of agitation among the poor, has headed up FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor—Today).

violence. "The cold of February will give way to the warm of spring," he said in one telegram to Kodak's president, "and eventually to the long hot summer. What happens in Rochester in the summer of '67 is at the doorstep of Eastman-Kodak Company. . . . You will be hearing from us and it won't be in black and white."

And at Kodak's annual stockholders' meeting April 25, Florence declared "war" on the company and called for a nationwide "pilgrimage" to Rochester next July 24 to launch the assault.

FIGHT's goal is not mere jobs, but power—power to have sole control over the future of Rochester's unemployed Negroes and power to dictate to a major industry on hiring practices. But this is more than a Rochester matter, for,

as Minister Florence has confessed, "if Kodak confines us to Rochester, we're dead."

## National Issue

What he was referring to is the same thing Saul Alinsky was talking about when he said on a television broadcast: "I tell you this, Eastman-Kodak has plenty to be concerned about, because this kind of an issue, if it ever develops, and it may well develop, will become a nationwide issue across the board to every Negro ghetto in America."

The long, hot summer is rapidly approaching, and Kodak is girding for a real donnybrook.

United States. Exploitation of the poor by greedy capitalists, discrimination against dark-skinned people, unrestricted crime and violence and, worst of all, my own father's refusal to take steps against these evils, have made further life in the United States impossible for me. In the Soviet Union I shall enjoy that social and economic justice which is the wave of the future."

**"American diplomats in the French capital are beside themselves with horror and humiliation and hypocritically declare themselves unable to account for Miss Lynda Bird's action."**

No, gentle reader, you will not read the above in *Pravda* or *Izvestia*. It is my invention. But suppose you did? Do you believe that any consideration for the alleged budding friendship with the United States would have induced the Soviet government to hide Miss Johnson, say, in Bulgaria while Moscow figured out a way to let her enter Russia with a minimum of political exploitation?

Or that the Kremlin would have picked a Soviet pro-American peacenik and a publisher to visit her there and make private arrangements for her future? Or that the Soviet Union would have sought to minimize publicity and induce the Soviet people to view Miss Johnson as just an ordinary citizen who had opted for the Soviet Union rather than as the defecting daughter of the President of the United States?

No, the Kremlin would have made her defection a major political triumph. Kosygin and Brezhnev would have

turned out in person, presumably with a military escort along to welcome her at the Moscow airport. The Soviet radio and TV would have for days featured her choice and interviews with her would have appeared all over the world.

Why then did the U.S. Administration first hide Stalin's daughter Svetlana Alliluyeva in Switzerland, then when accused of violating the basic American policy of political sanctuary, pick a pro-Russian peacenik to bring her to this country after her news value had somewhat worn off?

For this is what the Johnson Administration has done. The reason, as peacenik George Kennan made clear in a typical statement, is that the Administration is trying to "rise above the outworn reflexes and concepts of the 'Cold War,' and recognize that a new era is dawning."

What a pity that those poor souls in the Kremlin are too stupid to recognize the new dawn, that even while they manage to get themselves paid for accepting international agreements which they need more than we do, they maintain schools for traitors and subverters from all over the world and provide murderous Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Cong with most of the weapons with which they are killing Americans!

Could it be that they are trying to win the Cold War and Washington is not?

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# Sudden Large Increase Noted In Soviet Shipments to Cuba

From the Allen-Scott Report

A sudden and mysterious large increase in the number of Soviet-bloc ships has been arriving in Cuba. More than 70 vessels—the largest number since just before the October 1962 missile crisis—docked at the island's major ports in a seven-day period late last month.

Large quantities of military supplies and thousands of additional Soviet personnel were unloaded from these ships, which included several with wide hatches capable of transporting intermediate-range ballistic missiles.

All unloading was done usually at night and under tightest secrecy, with numerous troops guarding the docks and roads leading to them.

**In direct response to this apparent big armament build-up, the United States has doubled the number of high-level reconnaissance flights in an effort to obtain additional information. So far, efforts to ascertain whether the shipments include missiles have been unsuccessful.**

Cuban refugees, who sounded the first alarm about the increased military shipments, claim they do include missiles. Under discussion in inner White House councils are possible low-level reconnaissance flights to obtain more precise photos of areas where missiles might be stored.

As happened in the Kennedy Administration in 1962, the Johnson Administration is keeping a tight secrecy lid on this latest foreboding Cuban development.

Members of Congress got the first hint of the matter more or less accidentally when Gen. Robert Porter, head of the U.S. Southern Command, testified on the new \$3.126-billion foreign aid appropriation at a closed-door meeting of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

When asked, "What is going on in Cuba now?" he replied:

"We are doing everything we can to find out. Intelligence is deeply concerned over the increased number of Soviet-bloc ships arriving at Cuban ports in recent weeks. During one seven-day period, between 70 and 75 vessels arrived with vast amounts of military supplies and additional Soviet troops.

**"This traffic represents the largest number of Soviet-bloc ship arrivals in Cuba since the 1962 crisis."**

Expressing reluctance to go into further detail, Gen. Porter assured the legislators, "Intensive reconnaissance measures are being taken to determine

the nature and type of this new Soviet military build-up."

Members of Gen. Porter's staff later explained that he was not able to tell the committee any more because of a high-level ban on talking. It was intimated this silence was imposed by Pentagon authorities.

This column can report that U.S. reconnaissance planes have taken dozens of pictures of Soviet-bloc ships. Also, the Defense Intelligence Agency has received startling information from Cuban refugees. The reliability of these reports is in the process of being checked.

One, reportedly an eye-witness account, claims that in one week the refugees saw 15 Russian ships in one Cuban port, nine in another, and eight in a third port. These refugees, recently arrived from Cuba, also asserted they saw several large tractor-trailer type trucks transporting large missiles on a road some 20 miles from Havana.

When the refugees were spotted by Cuban troops guarding the highway, they were ordered to turn around and go in another direction. They did that, and shortly thereafter encountered a long truck convoy with hundreds of newly arrived Soviet military personnel.

Another recent Cuban refugee reported that he worked for several months in northwest Cuba building missile-launching platforms, silo blocks and installing wiring equipment for missile installations.

Although sharply restricted in what he could relate about the sinister Soviet build-up, Gen. Porter was able to fully brief the House committee on Castro's expanded efforts to send guerrillas and terrorists to other Latin American countries.

"Efforts to stimulate, coordinate and unify the Communist movement, subversion, and terror activities in Latin America are aggressively under way," said Porter. "A permanent apparatus—the Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO)—was established as a by-product of the 1966 Havana Tricontinental Conference. LASO's operational base is in Havana and its objective is to encourage, support and coordinate Communist subversion in the hemisphere. LASO is actively pursuing the goals for which it was created.

"Cuba has already trained several thousand terrorists and guerrillas who are prepared to initiate and support disorders, riots and insurgency whenever the situation is ripe, and that may be very soon."

Asked what might be expected in the near future, Gen. Porter replied:

**"One of Castro's objectives will be to assist the Viet Cong by diverting U.S. attention and resources to other critical areas. The Communists know that events in Viet Nam will have a direct bearing on the success or failure of their campaign in Latin America."**

"The Communist movement can be expected to become more aggressive in the immediate future. Serious disorders, riots and insurgency could develop rapidly in a dozen Latin American countries. Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Haiti and the Dominican Republic are all immediate targets."

(Copyright 1967, Hall Syndicate, Inc.)



Despite the heroic efforts of American and South Vietnamese GIs, Ho Chi Minh can keep up much of his military pressure because the Administration still allows his troops to retreat into Laos and Cambodia.

## The Sanctuary Game

# Why Ho Can Stop Pacification

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

It is timely to explain some of the military maneuvers in Viet Nam. In particular, we should understand why North Viet Nam is massing forces just above the demilitarized zone and increasing its attacks through the zone against our forces in Quang Tri province.

It must first be understood that this is an east-west war. The short border between the two Viet Nams does not provide an avenue for Communist attack in force. It is too easily defended. Ho Chi Minh's chief effort has been delivered across the long western border of South Viet Nam from sanctuaries in Laos and Cambodia.

U.S. forces in South Viet Nam had been systematically liquidating the old operating bases of the Viet Cong in South Viet Nam. As the campaign progressed, U.S. forces moved further south. In recent weeks they invaded old Viet Cong strongholds in the Mekong delta.

This displacement of U.S. forces to the south threatened Viet Cong bases in that sector and also reduced U.S. strength in the "secure" areas to the north.

Ho's most expeditious and effective means of relieving the pressures on his forces in the southern provinces was to attack in the northern provinces of South Viet Nam. By intensified attack through the demilitarized zone, Ho forced Gen. Westmoreland to reinforce his positions in Quang Tri province. At the same time, Ho massed four divisions of his forces near his border with South Viet Nam, as though to threaten a massive attack. He forced Gen. Westmoreland to call for more troops.

This last maneuver is almost certainly a bluff. But it is the kind of bluff one cannot entirely discount. Gen. Westmoreland must prepare against the contingency of a major Communist offensive through the demilitarized zone. To that degree, Ho has restrained the U.S. forces.

Through this maneuver Ho has used his forces in North Viet Nam which he does not intend to commit in the south to affect the battle there. This is good strategy.

However, Ho's success is related to U.S. passivity. He is confident that the United States will not violate his sanctuary by attacking his divisions north

of the demilitarized zone. The United States has accepted his violations of the demilitarized zone without denunciation nor effective counteraction. Within his sanctuary Ho enjoys a security and freedom of maneuver which would not be attainable in ordinary conventional warfare. These are the gifts of U.S. policy.

It may be that the Viet Cong have taken excessive punishment in clinging too long to bases in South Viet Nam which they could not hold against U.S. attack. Mistakes are made in war by both sides. The essential reality of military power today is that North Viet Nam cannot maintain large units in South Viet Nam. Ho must fall back on smaller unit attacks waged from the sanctuaries.

There is a companion reality which is even more important—that the United States cannot under present policies prevent smaller units from attacking and ravaging South Viet Nam. Therefore, the Viet Cong terror can be maintained indefinitely. Therefore, the U.S. aims of security and pacification are unattainable.

President Johnson has now played the sanctuary game in Viet Nam longer than President Truman played it in Korea. Like President Truman, he shows no awareness of the disastrous error of his policy. It must be an incurable affliction of the Democratic consensus.

□ □ □

**REP. ROBERT H. MICHEL (R.-Ill.)** has revealed that each youngster guided through his first full year in the Job Corps has cost the taxpayers \$270,000. Of the total of 1,061 who were graduated, 517 found jobs, 357 entered the armed forces and 187 are back in school. The bill to the taxpayers was \$287 million—or \$270,908 per graduate!

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# About the Birds and the Bees

By MORRIE RYSKIND

I pretend to no expertise on S-x. Not only am I getting on, but even in my younger years it was more of an avocation—a delightful one, to be sure—than a vocation. Compared to such professionals as Casanova, Dr. Kinsey and the many current intelligentsia who dedicate their entire lives to it with such selfless devotion, I am at best only a dilettante.

Nevertheless, the subject still has some fascination, and even an amateur like myself has occasionally ventured some remarks on it. Just as, though I no longer play baseball, I still deem it my inalienable right to protest from the grandstand when a myopic umpire calls a home batter out on strikes on a pitch palpably below the knees.

Yet when, in that same spirit, I write about S-x, I am sternly admonished to stick to my last, with the obvious implication that I am a combination of Pecksniff and Anthony Comstock. Indeed, a university critic, discussing some comments of mine on the topic, notes with ill-concealed disdain that "the immorality of modern society" is "a favorite theme among conservative writers."

**That may be true, but Heaven knows that S-xual Revolution is far from an uncommon theme among liberals. Witness the formidable array of books, articles, TV and radio programs, lectures and every other communication medium on the subject, usually with praise for the bright, new spirits who have broken the outmoded taboos. May not a conservative participate in the dialogue at all?**

It would be easier on us if the S-xual Revolution took a coffee break now and then, but, from early morning till the late TV and radio programs, its flaming advocates din it into our ears. And even on Sunday, taking a spin, you pass a dozen restaurants advertising "Topless!" And it seems only yesterday that a restaurant was a place to eat.

I concede we're old-fashioned. Our two children were born in New York; we ordered the girl from Macy's and the boy from Gimbel's and, in the main, both have proven satisfactory. True, Macy's was two days late on the delivery of our daughter and Gimbel's, as we discovered, would not make any exchange after 30 days. But, on the whole, we would recommend both firms. And my son is even now, he tells me, negotiating with a Washington department store for a June delivery.

Now I don't say there isn't a better way, and my wife and I are often tempted to see one of those movies that advertise: "Sensational! Children under 18 not admitted unless accompanied by adults."

But in our set it's hard to find a kid under 18, and we don't see the sense of going unless one of the younger generation is there to explain it. It would be Sanskrit to us.

We did see one of those TV panel shows the other night in which a middle-aged couple told of the joys of spouse-swapping. They belong to a group which apparently engages in this pastime once a week and they never, they assured us, had so much fun. The mediator asked would they allow their daughter, aged 20, to participate. "Oh, yes," they replied. "Just as soon as she wants to."

What puzzled us was that the couple wore masks. Though apparently ready to disrobe any time, they obviously thought it immodest to reveal their faces. I remember reading about an African tribe with similar taboos.

And just the other day a press dispatch announced that an Eastern high school was fitting—with parental consent—its over-sexed girls with a contraceptive device in order to cut down on its rate of unmarried mothers. And the proud educator responsible bragged that his school was the first. How long till Head Start follows?

Well, live and learn. As a youngster I learned what went on in Sodom from the dictionary, through the noun derived from that city's name. But I was left wondering what went on in Gomorrah.

Now I think I know.

(Copyright 1967, Washington Star Syndicate)

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## America a Sitting Duck?

From the Indianapolis Star

It doesn't make for a better night's sleep to be told by outside military analysts that America's defense warning system is "highly vulnerable" to missile attack.

That's what the Institute for Strategic Studies, a London organization of considerable international reputation, said in its "Strategic Survey 1966."

The institute said increasing Soviet rocket strength is what makes the American warning system vulnerable. It was designed primarily for defense against aircraft. It can detect the launching of a ballistic missile and predict the target, but not much can be done about it except to spread the word.

The suggestion of the institute was that a new "backup interceptor control" should be established by the United States.

The survey report described Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile strength as about one-third that of the United States. It said the U.S. had 934 land-based missiles as of last October, and 512 Polaris missiles carried on 32 submarines.

**It's interesting that such a study, from foreign sources, cites precise figures for U.S. military strength but only a generality for Soviet strength. The Russians take better care of their secrets.**

Increasing Soviet missile strength is the prime factor in the current debate as to whether the U.S. should proceed to develop and install an anti-missile defense system. The possibility of Red Chinese missile development also enters into it.

The debate centers around the question whether an anti-missile defense can be made effective enough to justify its very high cost. The London institute's report should help to remind all concerned that if the ultimate judgment on an anti-missile defense is "No," then some alternative means of forestalling a missile attack must be found.

The alternative is not to be found—under existing and predictable conditions—in treaties and agreements. It must be found in some kind of military deterrent.

We fervently hope the Pentagon is working on it.

□ □ □

**REP. RICHARD ROUDEBUSH** (R.-Ind.) reports that four U.S.-built ships that were loaned to the Soviet Union during World War II remain in Kremlin possession. Moreover, the ships are currently being used to carry war material to North Viet Nam.

## BOOK NOTES

A Book-By-Mail Service For HUMAN EVENTS Readers

That we take note of a book here does not necessarily mean we fully endorse it, nor even that it is written from a conservative viewpoint. It means merely that we regard it as one which may have an impact on political thinking, and accordingly may be of interest to our readers.

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**THE PENTAGON** by Clark R. Mollenhoff (Putnam, 450 pages, \$7.95)

This is an explosively indignant book. Its explosions are all calculated to emphasize its warning that every American should be apprehensive about the concentration of power in the Pentagon.

Mollenhoff, a Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter for the Cowles publications, sees the power centralized in the office of the secretary of defense as readily available for the imposition of a dictatorship.

The military establishment has been the scene of many scandals in recent decades. The book explores some of the scandals, including corrupt generals, corrupt members of Congress, corrupt officials and corrupt influence operators.

The author presents his thesis that McNamara has used purported promotion of efficiency and economy to pull more and more power into his own hands. . . . It is Mollenhoff's solemn contention that unless Americans act against the centralization of power through the industrial-military complex, the United States may be remembered simply as an interesting experiment in self-government that failed. (From a review by Walter Trohan in the Chicago Tribune.)

**THE MAKING OF A COAST GUARD OFFICER** by Joseph Hughes Jr. (Philosophical Library, 412 pages, \$5.95)

Mr. Hughes writes of his son, Joseph Henry Hughes III, who just after graduation from the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, was fatally injured in an automobile accident.

In a time when so many are quick to indict the young, we are reminded through the experiences, the dedication, the life of this Santa Monica youth, of their idealism, their spirit, their values. Young Joseph overcame physical handicaps to win entrance to the Coast Guard Academy, survived the rigorous training requirements of that institution.

This is an inspiring book, the more appreciated in a time when such quality is unusual. (From a review by Robert Kirsch in the Los Angeles Times.)

**THE DREW PEARSON STORY** by Frank Kluckhohn and Jay Franklin (Charles Hallberg & Co., 182 pages, \$4.95)

Two experienced Washington newsmen declare war on the nation's most widely read columnist and his partner and apparent heir, Jack Anderson. The book is high-charged and polemical in style,

and in that respect not unlike the tone of a Pearson-Anderson column. Nevertheless, it is a readable presentation about one of the Fourth Estate's most enigmatic and intriguing personalities.

**THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN REPORT** by Richard Lewis and Lawrence Schiller (Delacorte Press, 188 pages, \$4.95)

Critics have written copiously to point out the many issues the Warren Report leaves unresolved. The authors of the present volume train their fire principally on three of these critics, Mark Lane, Edward Epstein and Harold Weisberg, and attempt to impeach the accuracy of their respective books, as well as their basic conclusions. But in the end, Lewis and Schiller themselves become critical of the commission and conclude that the sloppy and incomplete investigation it conducted bears much responsibility for the lack of public confidence in the report and the success its many critics have enjoyed.

**WARRIOR: THE STORY OF GENERAL GEORGE S. PATTON** by the Editors of the Army Times (Putnam, 222 pages, \$5.95)

Gen. Patton was among the most courageous and controversial military figures of our times. This book blends a profusion of photographs and a tightly written text into one of the most illuminating biographical portraits available. Patton is shown as a brilliant military tactician who led his troops to some of the greatest victories of World War II. In addition, Patton was a profound thinker, a student of poetry and music. The two facets of his life unite in a nostalgic tribute to the man they affectionately called "Old Blood and Guts."

**STRAIGHT TALK** by Tom Anderson (Western Islands, 216 pages, \$4.95)

It is almost impossible to talk about Tom Anderson, the witty and irrepressible gadfly of the American Right, without sooner or later comparing him to the late Will Rogers. Like Rogers, Tom Anderson's name is almost a household word in the great hinterlands of America. And, like Rogers, he can deflate the pomposity of an ego-centered intellectual or self-interested politician with one thrust of a devastating epigram. And, again like Rogers, he employs pen and podium with equal skill.

This anthology includes selections dating from 1955 and is peppered with vintage Andersonian aphorisms which slice through so much liberal doubletalk. This book is fun, and will probably end up among the most dog-eared in your library.

## Justice Department to Prosecute Powell?

From the Allen-Scott Report

Adam Clayton Powell may face federal prosecution.

The Criminal Division of the Justice Department is attempting a case against him on an "expedite basis." A squad of 10 FBI accountants and other specialists are compiling evidence.

The backstage plan is to submit it to a grand jury in Washington in the fall.

The case being prepared against the former Harlem congressman may involve more than the charges raised against him by the two House committees that

investigated his activities. Tax and certain other matters also are under close scrutiny.

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**DILEMMA**—"Peaceniks put on a great show in New York—and next week they're going to decide whether we should surrender to the Viet Cong or to Stokely Carmichael."—By Jack Wilson in the Washington Post

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## Ignores Rules of Economics

# Supreme Court Allows Strikes Over Automation

By LAWRENCE FERTIG

By a 5-to-4 decision in mid-April the United States Supreme Court nudged our economy back towards the era of hand-written ledgers and the hand loom. This, in an age of computers and high-speed, cost-cutting machines!

The learned justices decided that labor unions have a right to strike over automation. Some building contractors in Pennsylvania tried to cut the cost of modestly priced homes by installing 3,600 pre-fabricated doors. The carpenters struck because they wanted to construct these doors by hand on the site. The court's decision in this and a companion case upheld the strikers because of the "employers' efforts to abolish their jobs."

If United States industry must protect specific jobs at whatever cost, instead of trying to serve the American public by adopting improved methods of production which lower costs and prices, the vaunted dynamism of the United States would, obviously, be destroyed.

Because of automation American industry is absorbing more than 1.5 million new workers each year. Because of automation pay of the average factory worker has increased to \$110 per week from the pre-war wage of \$21 per week. If strictly applied, the High Court's decision would, of course, curb this progress. This decision is just one more straw on the back of a heavily laden camel. That camel is the American productive machine—American industry. American industry today—and therefore the nation—faces a crisis. The nature of that crisis is quite simple.

Labor unions are striking for higher pay. Unions in transport, rubber, automobiles and other major industries threaten to paralyze production. Disturbing as this prospect is, production shut-downs due to strikes are not the real threat to the economy. The real danger is uneconomic wage settlements wrung from reluctant industry in order to prevent work stoppage.

The nub of the problem is that wage

costs are rising at the rate of 5 per cent to 7 per cent annually, while productivity of American industry is not increasing by more than half that amount. When costs increase at nearly double the rate of industry productivity there is bound to be trouble. In the first quarter this year, the median wage increases in 520 wage agreements was nearly 13 cents an hour—a 20-year high.

When costs out-pace productivity, the result is a squeeze on profits. As profits decline industrial activity is curbed, jobs are affected, and so is capital investment for more efficient, increased production. All this adversely affects industry growth and national income.

To off-set these depressing effects, it has been the practice of our monetary authorities to inflate the money supply by encouraging plentiful, low-cost bank loans. This tends to create accelerated business activity. But, as in 1965, such a policy results in sharply higher consumer prices and an inflationary spiral that is dangerous for the economy in the long run. So, the basic problem is how to prevent steep wage rises which are brought about by the monopoly power of labor unions.

The labor union problem is worrying both the Administration and Congress these days. On the one hand, there is threat of crippling national strikes. On the other unions defy presidential commissions which recommend even as high as 5 per cent annual wage rises. There are literally dozens of plans for meeting this problem now being discussed in Washington.

Practically every solution now being proposed embodies some form of compulsory arbitration. Big Government is to step in with the big stick and enforce wage decisions on management as well as on unions. The point is that all these plans evade the central problem. There would be no need for more government action if present monopolistic powers of unions were curbed.

A better balance between the power of labor unions and the power of management is the direction in which a solution should be made. But neither the Congress nor the President has a stomach for curbing the overweening power of labor unions today. This being the case, continued inflation seems to be inevitable.

(Distributed by Columbia Features, Inc.)

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REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING has joined with ADA punjab Joseph Rauh to form "Negotiation Now," still another group advocating appeasement in Viet Nam. The group hopes to gather one million signatures on petitions demanding the U.S. take unilateral steps leading to a Vietnamese truce. Other "Negotiation Now" leaders include Gerhard Elston, director of Viet Nam Affairs for the National Council of Churches; Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; and William J. Butler, general counsel of SANE.

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INSULT TO INJURY—"Disconcerting as it is to read of foreigners throwing eggs and so forth at our visiting dignitaries over there, there are factors that add insult to injury. One solution may be to disarm those people by sending them no more eggs and so forth."

—From the Nashville Banner

## Must We Always 'Compromise'?

By JESSE HELMS, WRAL-TV Commentator, Raleigh, N.C.

In the Atlanta airport one night last week, while changing planes en route to Miami, we experienced the traveler's joy of chancing upon a valued friend of earlier years. He, too, was bound for Miami, for a convention of members of his profession. Our own mission was to fulfill a year-old commitment to address a group of distinguished Miamians.

So we met, these friends of yesteryear from Richmond and Raleigh respectively, and there was a babble of questions to fill the informational gaps of the intervening years. The frivolity of references to thinning hair and paunchy midriffs triggered inquiries about children now in college, or already out of college, or going into it. It was a time for reminiscing and reflection.

Then our friend from Virginia began to brood upon the political and governmental changes that have been wrought in his state. In the span of 12 months, Harry Byrd had died and Sen. Willis Robertson and Congressman Howard Smith had tasted defeat at the polls. The old order changeth.

"The trouble with those old fellows," our friend observed, "was that they never learned how to compromise." As he said it, we remember thinking: Thank the Lord they didn't! Our friend engaged in a bit of mind-reading: "I know what you're thinking," he said, "but this is a different time. You've got to compromise to stay in the game. I do it all the time," he added rather apologetically, "because I've got kids to feed and send to college."

Later, as our jet slashed through the darkness, 20,000 feet above the occasional lights winking here and there in the Everglades down below, we pondered the rationale of our friend. He wasn't proud of it; indeed, his tone had disclosed a bit of shame. Yet, there he was, a solid citizen, a nice guy, a man of both affluence and influence, saying that a compromise of principles is the price of "staying in the game" in modern America.

We do not really deprecate our friend. At least he was honest about it, which is more than can be said for many

another American who has unhesitatingly turned his back on the very greatness of his country.

For a generation and more the emphasis has been on the fast buck, the easy life, and the insanity of something for nothing. Government has been converted from its original role of preserving the liberties of the people to a new role of cutting corners, buying votes, exerting pressure, applying force, and sometimes the telling of the big lie. All of these, in the eyes of some, amount only to the practice of the art of compromise.

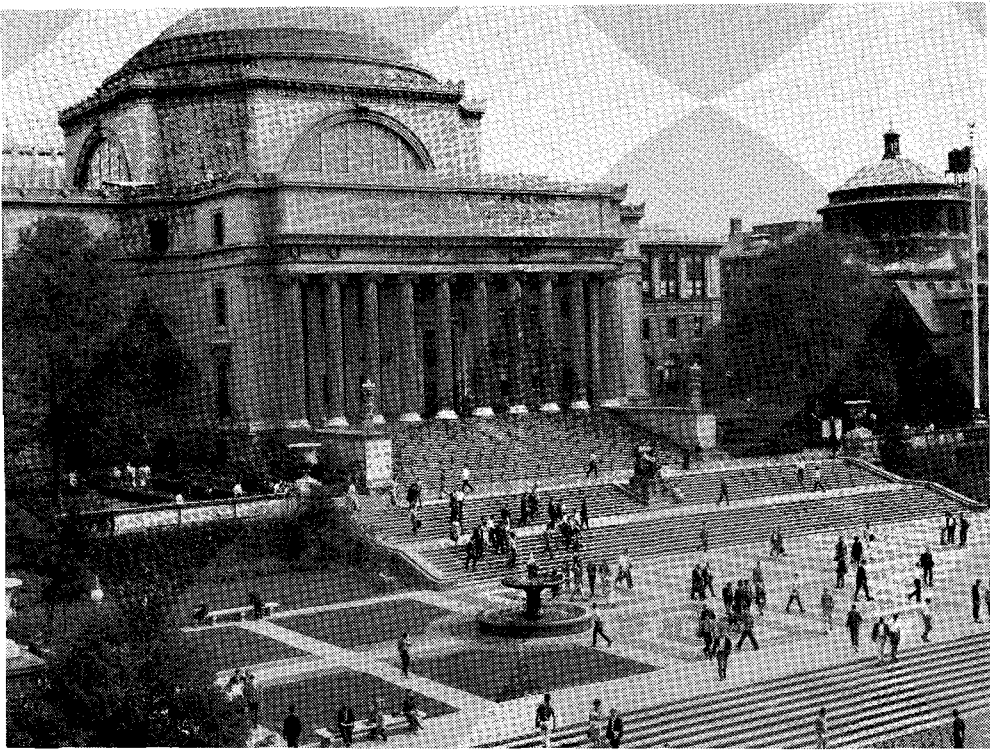
It is the kind of national conduct that great contemporary Virginians like Harry Byrd and Willis Robertson and Howard Smith never learned to understand, much less practice. They abhorred it with the same revulsion, and for the same reasons, that led other great Virginians before them—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Patrick Henry—to take such great pains to spell out the price of continued liberty, a price that was not to be compromised by expedience or deceit or apathy.

There is something prophetic in the words of our friend from Virginia. This, he said, "is a different time. You've got to compromise to stay in the game."

Maybe. It depends upon what "game" he means. If it was the game of staying aloof to the personal responsibility of all free men to participate in the fight to preserve liberty, then he was right. But freedom has never been honestly advertised as something to be maintained without effort or sacrifice. The lives of noble Virginians of the past are testimony to this.

The seeds of destruction are found in every act of compromise of principle. And when watered with apathy and indifference, and with fear and greed, the seeds burst into ugly blooms of discord and discontent which gnaw at the vitals of a great nation.

If America has reached the stage that compromise is necessary to "stay in the game," then the name of the game is disaster, and whether we like it or not, we are playing Russian roulette with our hopes and dreams. And sometimes we're playing on the wrong team.



Columnist Chamberlain maintains that mere attendance at college does not insure political maturity.

## Should 18-Year-Olds Vote?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Wherever there are votes, some politicians will go. And now that the post-World War II "baby boom" has resulted in a big increase in that portion of the population that is in the 18-20 age bracket, it is scarcely surprising that a campaign is on to lower the voting age from 21 to 18.

The Kennedys, Bobby and Ted, who are consciously pitching their appeal to youth, are in the forefront of the move to let the 18-to-20-year-olds have the franchise. The issue will certainly come up at the New York State Constitutional Convention and, since Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and presidential aspirant Dick Nixon both agree with Bobby Kennedy that 18-year-olds should vote, a change in the state voting pattern could easily become a reality before 1968.

This doesn't mean that it is necessarily a good thing to lower the voting age. Since liberals are usually for change for the sake of change if they can find no better reason for it, one would expect to find a clear-cut division between liberals and conservatives on the issue.

But, surprisingly, it is a liberal Democrat, Rep. Emanuel Celler of the New York 10th Congressional District, who has taken the lead in Bobby Kennedy's home state in fighting the idea that 18-year-olds are sufficiently mature to exercise good voting judgment.

Celler is one of our most valiant trust-busters, and one would have supposed that he would have opened his arms to the 18-20-year-old group as natural recruits for his crusading beliefs. But Manny Celler's intellectual honesty has kept him from seeking support in the swinging set.

"There are sound psychological reasons," he says, "why the age of 21 has been considered the beginning of maturity." Adolescents, he says, are "easily inflamed" and see things "in patterns of black and white without shadings."

Addressing himself to the argument that if a boy "is old enough to fight, he is old enough to vote," Celler says "the qualities which make for a good soldier hardly make for a good voter. Thus, 'instant obedience' . . . 'not to stop to question why,' 'quick reflexes,' 'physical fitness,' are indispensable qualifications for good soldiering. And scrutiny, critical appraisal, a point of view,

a philosophy, are essential in effective voting. So, to say that if he is old enough to fight he is old enough to vote is hardly following the principles of logic."

How good are Celler's arguments? Having watched four children grow to age 21, I can tell him that rates of development are different. But our high school education is not yet up to preparing 18-year-olds to vote. Few high schools give even the most elementary training in economics.

The courses in "problems of democracy" are all very well, but the student still needs experience in the workaday world to check realities against abstractions. Of my four who have reached 21, only one was ready to vote while he was still 20. And this was because he had had the opportunity to check classroom knowledge against what he learned as a reporter on a newspaper during the summer months.

The argument is made that 18-year-olds are already meeting their responsibilities, and therefore have earned the citizen's franchise. No doubt some have. The boy who is earning his way through college could presumably be trusted with the vote.

The 19-year-old soldier lying in jungle mud may be sufficiently mature to deserve the franchise. But what about the bottle breakers who take the family's second car to Fort Lauderdale in Florida for the Easter puberty rites? Do they know how to run the state?

The politician who hopes to make gains by appealing to the 18-20 group may fool himself. The average 18-year-old is still apt to vote as his family votes. The 20-year-old will go according to the prevailing view of his classmates. The in-betweens who are still 19 will waver between influences.

The arithmetical upshot of this would leave us just about where we are percentage-wise when votes are counted, though with a slight shift toward liberalism because of the preponderance of persuasive liberals on college faculties. But Congressman Celler's point is still well taken: the voter needs the habit of critical appraisal, which cannot be fully cultivated until one has escaped from the sheltered life.

(Copyright 1967, King Features Synd.)

## Look Who's Now Wondering If Goldwater Really Lost

The following comments were made by David Brinkley on his National Broadcasting Company television news program:

It is increasingly hard to tell the political left from the right in this country. And increasingly difficult for any of us to know what is a right-wing view and what is a left-wing view.

It used to be easy. The left-wing view was that the federal government could do about everything—could do it better than private enterprise and, therefore, the government should do almost everything; while the right-wing view was that the less government the better. The government was inherently inefficient and wasteful and while private enterprise could do things in whatever was the most efficient way, the government had to do whatever was politically expedient



In regard to Viet Nam, David Brinkley says, "Mr. Johnson . . . did precisely what Goldwater had recommended."

—giving in to pressure groups, each trying to get more for itself.

Well, those categories of left-wing and right-wing thinking were neat and cozy and everybody could settle himself snugly and comfortably into one or the other and rail out against the other side. It was nice, no doubt, nice and easy. But whatever happened to it?

Sen. Goldwater came on speaking for the right and advocated escalating the war in Viet Nam and increasing the American military force. This country reacted in shock and fear at this right-wing nonsense and elected Mr. Johnson by one of the biggest margins in our history. And what happened? Mr. Johnson escalated the war and increased the American military force and did precisely what Goldwater had recommended.

A more recent example comes out of the Post Office Department. Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien says the mail service is in danger of collapse. To some of us, it appears sometimes it is already collapsed because it often takes four or five days to get a letter from Washington to New York. Parcel post packages are handled as if the postal regulations required them to be smashed.

So O'Brien's suggestion is to turn the postal service over to a semi-private corporation to be run almost as if it were a business, free of political pressure and nitpicking from Congress; to abolish the office of postmaster general; to set up a semi-private corporation able to do what is efficient and not what is politically expedient. . . .

I don't remember Goldwater suggesting that exactly, but it's something he

might have because it's right down his alley. It's an admission coming from the Administration, a Democrat, that the government cannot perform a service as efficiently as it could be done otherwise.

The election shows Goldwater lost. But now we wonder if he did.

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**LBJ AND BIG LABOR**—On Jan. 12, 1966, LBJ promised to ask Congress for tough new laws to "effectively deal with the strikes which threaten irreparable damage to the national interest." Organized labor squawked and the President promptly forgot the whole idea. White House spokesmen say they have "no idea" when the chief executive will make good on his promise of anti-strike legislation.

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**LINOWITZ VS. JAVITS?**—Latest entry in the New York senatorial sweepstakes: Sol Linowitz, multi-millionaire founder of the Xerox empire. Linowitz, now serving as U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States, is being talked of by top Democrats as their man to oppose liberal GOP Sen. Jacob Javits next year. Linowitz has strong ties to both LBJ and Bobby Kennedy and is known to nurse electoral ambitions.

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**INDIAN LIVING**—"Any man," says the Knoxville *News-Sentinel*, "who thinks he is going to be happy and prosperous by letting the government take care of him should take a close look at the American Indian."

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# The 'Guaranteed Annual Income' Was Once Called Slavery

By DR. THOMAS W. MATTHEW

The following article is excerpted from the opening statement Dr. Thomas W. Matthew, noted Negro neurosurgeon, delivered in a recent debate on the guaranteed annual income proposal before the Overseas Press Club, New York City. Dr. Matthew's attempts to provide hospital care for the poor on a non-governmental basis have been noted by John Chamberlain in several columns in Human Events.

We are here tonight not to debate a new subject but to debate an old subject. Negroes have known about guaranteed annual income since we first came to this country. Our grandparents had a guaranteed annual income. They called it slavery.

The New Deal introduced a new form of welfare called home relief. Home relief was created as a method of meeting a crisis for all the people. A massive depression made necessary a temporary guarantee of minimum income for all Americans. I am grateful because I grew up on home relief. There is no way of knowing what would have happened to me and my brother and sisters if it were not for the assistance we received.

All of us need help at some time and some of us through no fault of our own, because of ill health or because we are too young or too old will always need such help. Home relief or welfare is the way in which a civilized people take care of their own.

But home relief or welfare is not a permanent answer to the problems of the able-bodied. And let there be no mistake: welfare by another name is still welfare. There is nothing new in the attempt to disguise it by calling it guaranteed income. If one reads the congressional debates of the '30s, the phrase appears and re-appears.

I do not doubt the sincerity of many who propose it now, but I ask them to recognize that dignity cannot be granted by changing words. Dignity can only be earned.

The proposal we discuss tonight is different from the proposal of the '30s. One was a temporary measure to help all people. The other is designed as a permanent means of dealing with the Negro people. Unable to find any other way to deal with the restless stirrings among the Negro masses, the social theoreticians have conceived a grand plan creating Negro welfare reservations from which we are never to roam.

Certainly no Negro can fail to acknowledge his debt to those who have fought the brave fight for civil rights

in the North as well as the South. We must, however, ask these brave men, "Where do you lead us now?" We must pass judgment on the future they promise to us.

No matter how glorious his past, a Negro who leads his people down the path of permanent dependency is but a Judas goat. His people are to be sheared of self-respect, their share of the American economy. We are to be fit only for the lines: the young for battle lines; the old for bread lines.

Where has their fight for emancipation gone? The representative of CORE would lead us in another protest march. We are to demand action, pressure the President, coerce the Congress, and what for? A return to slavery. It is neo-slavery. There is little difference between slavery by handcuff and slavery by hand-out.

Our ancestors were betrayed into slavery by black tribal chiefs. It is because of their spiritual and intellectual bankruptcy that our so-called civil rights leaders are so ready to repeat history. They have no faith in America and they have no faith in their own people.

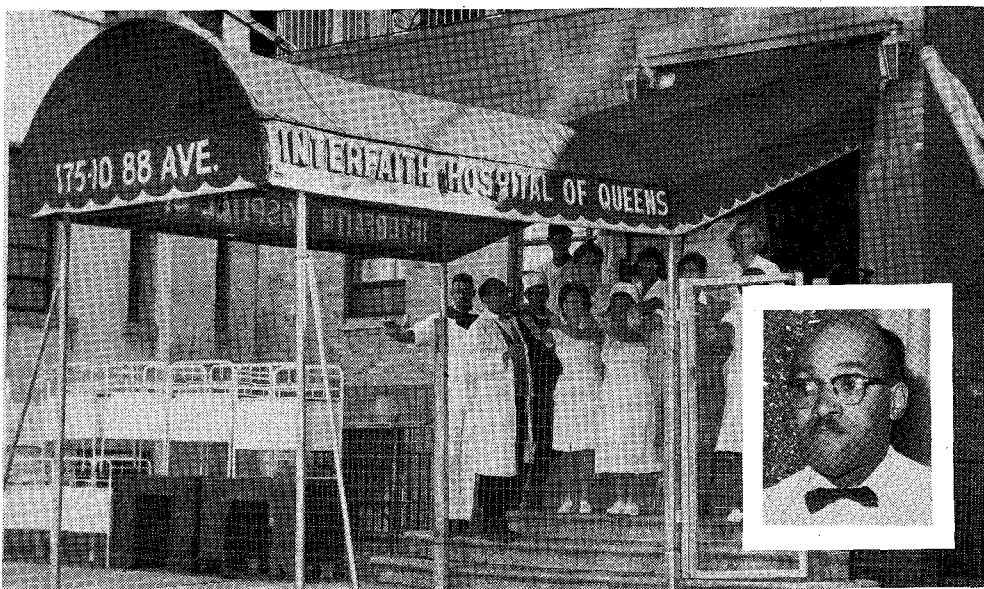
Whom do they follow? What is their program? A few short months ago they joined in attacking a white sociologist who wrote a report about the deterioration of the Negro family. Today, Daniel Moynihan is their prophet. They talk of economic independence for the Negro but beg for economic slavery. They are confused because they have never understood reality; they have never understood why they were allowed to win the victories they sought.

The Negro has always had his friends. The concerned have always existed in the white community, but who are they? The concerned have been the abolitionists, the social workers, the missionaries; all men of concern but with no capacity to make dynamic decisions.

There has never been a genuine movement of the major community in the area of racial or social concern except at those moments in history when economic necessity so dictated.

The Negro was emancipated because slavery was no longer a useful economic tool. The reconstruction was halted and the Negro placed in economic serfdom because America needed and was willing to maintain, in welfare status, a reservoir of cheap labor. The forward steps taken in the last decade have been permitted because automation has eliminated the need for cheap unskilled labor and because society is no longer willing to pay the ever-increasing cost of the black ghetto.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS



The Interfaith Hospital in Queens, N.Y., operated by the author (inset), is a prime example of responsible Negro self-help.

The tragedy of the confusion of our civil rights leadership is that it cannot see that at long last the needs of white America and Negro America are the same. The Negro people must serve notice that the debate about our future must be taken out of the parlors of the concerned but powerless, parlors in which Negroes have always been welcome but seldom really helped, and into the streets where our mother wit may be used to choose our future.

The civil rights leader, the white sociologist and the liberal economist all mean us well, but fate plays a cruel joke on us all. The guaranteed annual income they seek for us would doom us, as it has the American Indian who stayed on the reservation, to an ever lower level of existence.

The cruelty lies in the fact that this

"hope" they offer is but an empty dream. The Congress is not going to pass a guaranteed annual income and every informal observer and politician knows it.

America is ready to help us help ourselves. We, as Negroes, must let America know we want the helping hand and not the handout. It is for this reason that I issue this challenge to all who speak as leaders of our people.

The choice the Negro people must make for themselves is between welfare and self-help. I will debate this choice in any hall, in any church, or on any street corner where our people gather. I will offer the N.E.G.R.O. (National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization) program of self-help as a promise of future partnership with all people in America. I challenge those who support home relief as the hope of our children to join in that debate.

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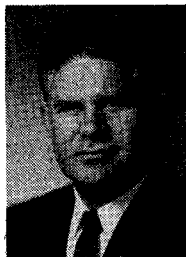
Rubber Stamps—Return address—Slogans, Business, etc. 3 lines \$2.49, 1 line \$1.00, 25 letters per line. Conservative Club, Box 1605, Thousand Oaks, Calif.



## Viet Nam Treadmill

By REP. OLIN E. TEAGUE (D.-Tex.)

The one thing we must not do, in my opinion, is to continue to fight the Communists in Viet Nam on a man-to-man basis.



The one thing the Communists have in abundance is manpower. Their leaders have no respect for the individual. They use men like shells. Every soldier is simply an expendable weapon.

To us, every soldier is a precious human commodity who must be protected and preserved as much as possible even under the grimmest circumstances of war.

The Communists think this attitude is sentimental nonsense. They are perfectly willing to swap us two, three, five or 10 dead soldiers for one dead American soldier. They will keep doing this until they wear us down.

Every day the radio and television commentators read off a kind of grisly box score of Americans killed versus Communists killed. On the average day the score is in our favor, by about 3 to 1. This makes everyone feel encouraged—but it is really nonsense. We are not going to make any significant headway in Viet Nam until we exploit to the full our technological advantages—our air power—our naval striking power and destroy the enemy's capability of making war.

Then and only then can we sit down with the Communist leaders and discuss peace on our terms—which must be a peace without any compromise on principle.

## Time-Tested Cliche?

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

Secretary of the Treasury Fowler recently railed against "Monday morning quarterbacks" who have criticized the Administration's economic policies, including those "who had nothing to recommend except the time-tested cliche of cutting federal spending." It has become a cliche, it is pointed out, only because the Administration hasn't tried it. How does Fowler know it wouldn't work when it hasn't been tried?

## U.S. Peaceniks Abroad

By REP. WILLIAM G. BRAY (R.-Ind.)

It is time the U.S. government started acting like a "hawk" when it comes to American students abroad taking part in anti-U.S. demonstrations. Last week, the largest anti-American demonstration in recent memory took place in Spain, when 1,500 University of Madrid students burned four U.S. flags, denounced U.S. involvement in Viet Nam, waved North Vietnamese flags, and demonstrated in front of the American Embassy.



Spanish officials immediately apologized to our ambassador to Spain, and pointed out that American exchange students were largely responsible for this

incident. Two of the participants have already been identified as transfer students from the University of California. One had been active for over two weeks, leading a group of U.S. students in distributing posters and antiwar petitions; the other spoke at the demonstration, denouncing the U.S. role in Viet Nam, Spain and the Dominican Republic.

Only a handful of the 1,200 Americans enrolled at the University of Madrid were involved, but they allowed themselves to be used by a bunch of Spanish and Latin American Communists. . . .

The Spanish government is considering asking those American students involved in this disgraceful and treasonous incident to leave Spain. [Two University of California coeds were ordered deported from Spain on May 3.] The very least the U.S. government could do in this matter is to revoke the passports of these students, and any more like them, who openly denounce their country and degrade its national flag on foreign soil.

## Get True Facts

By REP. ROBERT TAFT JR. (R.-Ohio)

*I believe it is most fortunate that Congress and the nation have had an opportunity to hear first hand Gen. Westmoreland's comments on the situation in Viet Nam. The off-the-record briefing was helpful as well. The general's appearance should help to bring home to all Americans the true facts about the war and the probable results of any major changes in our firm resistance there. This is not any shutting off of debate or underwriting of the correctness of past decisions. I disagree with Sen. Morton, Sen. Fulbright and others who are complaining that the general's visit is intended to shut off debate. Westmoreland's direct from-the-scene report can only help develop an atmosphere in which we all should pause to think before we blow off about the war. This would be helpful and might contribute to a united American approach to the problem.*

## Public vs. Court

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R.-Ohio)

The recent disclosure that 32 states have called for a national constitutional convention to rectify the Supreme Court one man, one vote decision on apportionment might well indicate that both the court and Congress are at odds with the American public on at least one count. If two more states join the call for such a convention, a goodly number of the American people through their state legislatures will have gone to an unprecedented constitutional action to express their displeasure with the court's decision and the Congress' lack of sensitivity to their wishes. Although it remains to be seen whether such a convention comes to pass, the question is already being entertained regarding the consideration of other amendments at the convention. Perhaps the mere threat of bypassing Congress with a school prayer amendment submitted to such a convention might possibly result in the extensive consideration given the civil rights issue in 1964 by the House. The year 1968 will present to the American people another opportunity to act on



the prayer issue. If the prayer amendment issue is as important as the mail to Congress indicates, then, in the American tradition, those for and those opposed to a prayer amendment should give a high priority to this issue in evaluating the 1968 candidates for national elective offices.

## Why the Silence?

By REP. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER (R.-Calif.)

*I never thought that I would live to see the day when a mob could burn the*

*American flag in Central Park with perfect impunity. It is possible that some of the important persons have issued a statement of condemnation, but if they have I have not seen them in the press or heard them on the radio. I do not find that either the mayor of New York City, the governor of New York, the President, the vice president, or the attorney general has expressed any amazement whatsoever at this episode. It seems to me that this proves the influence and effect of the mob over our country today.*

## Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

### Resolutions

The East-West Trade Resolution (H. Con. Res. 210), introduced by Rep. Melvin Laird (R.-Wis.) for the House Republican leadership, is in need of immediate public support. This resolution would express the "sense of Congress" that U.S. trade with Communist-bloc nations be halted until these countries, including the Soviet Union, stop supporting Hanoi in the Viet Nam war and backing other so-called "wars of liberation." Hearings on the subject of East-West trade are due to begin shortly in both houses, and liberal pro-trade advocates are moving early to line up support; conservatives need to respond quickly by urging their representatives and senators to support the Laird resolution.

### Bills

- The Elementary Education Act of 1967 (HR 7819 and S 1125) has been reported from committee in the House and will be taken up on the floor of the lower body in the near future. Congressional conservatives are maintaining that, rather than have the federal government control all educational fund outlays, broad grants should be given the individual states for them to spend as they see fit. This battle represents a major test of strength between conservative-liberal forces in the 90th Congress.

- Continuation of the controversial Food Stamp Program (HR 1318) has been approved by the House Agriculture Committee and is soon to be considered in House debate; on the Senate side it is the subject of hearings before the Agriculture Committee (where it is S 953). If passed, the measure would continue the program started three years ago, whereby families with an income below the "poverty level" in certain metropolitan areas are given government food stamps allowing them free or reduced purchase of specified goods. Charges abound that the program is being used in many cities as an inducement for the poor to support incumbent Democratic machines.

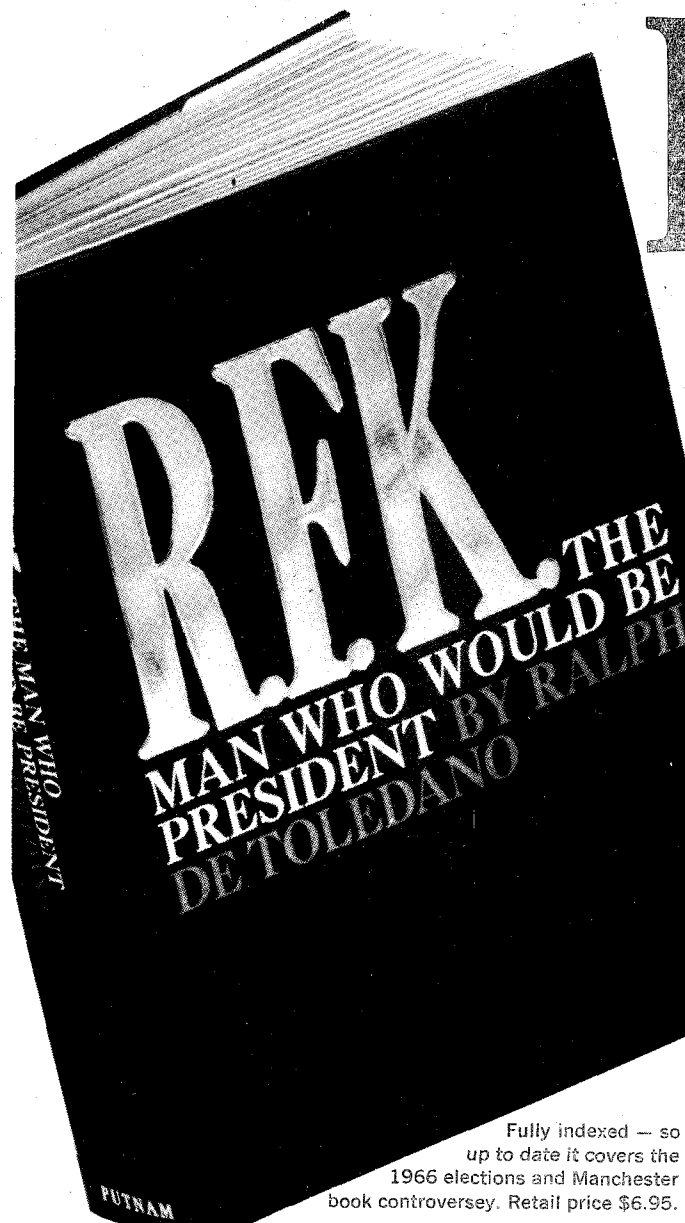
- The President's Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967 is now the subject of hearings before subcommittees of both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees. The act, which would provide \$50 million in government funds this year and \$300 million in 1968 to local law enforcement agencies, has been criticized by congressional conservatives on two fronts: Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.), chairman of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, has said the proposed legislation does not go far enough in controlling crime and is considering introduction of an amendment overruling recent Supreme Court decisions by allowing confessions, now forbidden by the court, to be used as trial evidence; other criticism centers around the control the act could give the federal government over local law enforcement agencies and the fact that the Administration is dead set against giving state governors any veto power over the crime program.

- The Senate Commerce Committee has started hearings on the Public Television Act of 1967 (S. 1160), introduced by its chairman, Sen. Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.). This bill represents a strong, bold move for more federal control over the television industry by setting up a broad government program to "extend and improve the program of grants" for building non-commercial radio broadcasting facilities and establishing a non-profit, government-supported corporation to "assist" in educational television programming and operation of facilities.

- Seven colleagues have joined Sen. Robert Griffin (R.-Mich.) in supporting his bill (S. 1353) abolishing the labor-biased National Labor Relations Board and substituting a U.S. labor court, similar to the Tax Court, composed of 15 judges who would have staggered 20-year terms. Griffin, who represents the most heavily unionized state in the nation, wishes to take the NLRB out of the policy-making field and create an arbitrating body which would judge fairly in labor-management disputes.

- Hearings have been completed in the House on LBJ's package of Social Security amendments (HR 5710) and floor debate will begin soon. The amendments, including further financing of the Medicare system, constitute a gigantic 20 per cent increase in benefits and, at the same time, an increase in payroll taxes to 4.5 per cent in 1969 and 5 per cent by 1973.

- Sen. Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.) has introduced a Voluntary Confessions Bill (S. 1194) co-sponsored by 20 senators, which would overrule recent Supreme Court decisions protecting criminals. The measure would allow any confession to be used in trial courts as long as the confession is "voluntary" in character; the bill, which will be referred to the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures for hearings, would also prevent the Supreme Court or federal appeal courts from voiding confessions which have been found by the highest court in a state to be voluntary and admissible evidence.



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HE IS A SLIGHT, introverted, complicated man. Whenever he passes the big picture of his brother Jack, he touches it ritualistically. When he plays touch football he changes the rules in the middle of the game — or calls off the game if the other team starts catching up.

When he entertains at his Hickory Hill estate, guests do what he wants, or face scorn and ridicule. His mastiff Brumus is allowed to help himself to food from the guests' plates. "Once was enough for me," remarked a Hickory Hill visitor. "That damned dog was all over me, and Bobby seemed to think that my objections were pretty stuffy if not downright unmannerly. Brumus got most of my meal and left paw marks all over my clothes."

R.F.K. seems to take his religion more seriously than his brother did. Each night he prays abundantly with his abundant family. He can pursue a racketeer — provided the pursuit is good politics — with a reformer's zeal. Yet he wound up, with Frank Sinatra and Dean Martin, on Joe DiMaggio's blacklist because of Marilyn Monroe.

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As a political document, this important new book has the taste of high politics — and backroom politics. But more: Toledano is committed to old-fashioned virtues and Constitutional rights. He cares when a man who should know better plays political games with the Communist menace. And so this book is informed with a muted but unmistakable moral indignation that keeps repeating: "Do we Americans now hold ourselves so cheap that we dally with a Bobby Kennedy?"

As a psychological study, the book is challenging. The personality pattern often displayed by this junior son of the rich is familiar enough: the terrible need to prove himself, the years without accomplishment, the indifference to human sensibilities, the brooding absorp-

tion with himself, the curious tightfistedness, the people-eater attitude. And above all, the strange need to *win*, no matter what.

Yes, here is a portrait that fascinates, and chills. You will think about it, talk about it. And come away with a new determination to keep America out of the hands of this man.

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# What is Bobby Kennedy Really Like?

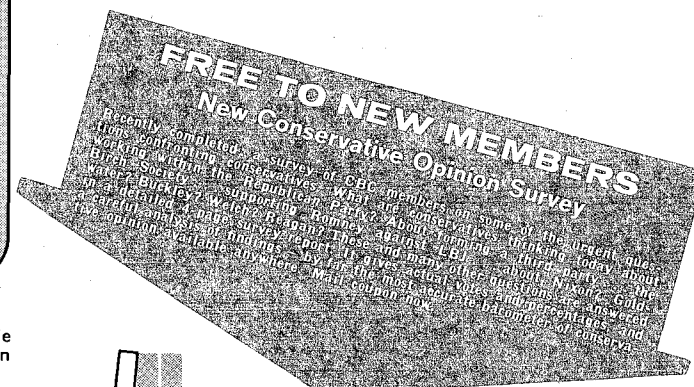
- Bobby's zest for wiretapping (and more evidence of why J. Edgar Hoover has no fear of a public confrontation).
- November 22, 1963. The anguished scene as Bobby and Ethel get the news while lunching. That much-debated call from LBJ. Bobby's road back from the edge of despair. Bobby and Jackie grow closer.
- Bobby's disastrous meeting with prominent Negroes led by James Baldwin, Lena Horne, Harry Belafonte. "Being in the same room with you makes me want to vomit," snarls one.
- The invasion of New York: from visitor to Senatorial candidate in 27 days. Secret meetings, bold tactics, and the power merchants who served up the state to RFK. How the image makers gave Bobby a quick face-lifting.
- The Catholic non-issue, and how the Kennedys made it work both ways. How Bobby's "People Machine" kept the pot boiling.

#### R.F.K. As Seen by Those Who Know Him Personally. "A Vulture." "Arrogant." "Young Whippersnapper." "Little Lord Fauntleroy." "S.O.B."...

1. Jacqueline Kennedy: "He's the one I'd put my hand in the fire for." And again: "I sometimes wish that Bobby, because he is so wonderful, had been an amoeba and then he could have mated with himself."
2. Lyndon Johnson: "A young whippersnapper."
3. Melvin M. Belli: "He's arrogant, rude, and even ignorant of the law. He's the moneyed Little Lord Fauntleroy of government. Every newspaperman knows what he is, and even Johnson can't stand him, but everybody's too scared of the son-of-a-bitch."
4. Washington newsman: "He has all the patience of a vulture, without any of the dripping sentimentality."
5. Joseph P. Kennedy: "Bobby doesn't care how he wins."
6. Henry J. Taylor: "Neither hail, rain, sleet, nor gloom of night stay Bobby from the swift completion of his ride on the gravy train. Conscience and money somehow do not seem to mix in politics."

- RFK brushes aside union terrorism in Kohler and Perfect Circle strikes. The gap between Bobby's TV posture and his later version of the same incidents in his book, *The Enemy Within*.
- Fascinating cut and thrust between LBJ and RFK. Johnson gags on a bitter pill. 1964: adroit moves win that round for Lyndon.
- The Meredith incident. Bobby publicly compares Mississippi with Nazi Germany, privately negotiates face-saving gestures with Ross Barnett.
- Bobby's vendetta against Roy Cohn: surveillance, mail checks, 30 hours of questioning. How Cohn stumbled upon Bobby's involvement with Life's Hoffa exposé.
- Schlesinger and Rusk play on JFK's wavering, lead him to emasculate the Cuban invasion. Ethel embarrasses Bobby in front of Cuban leader Roberto San Roman.
- Bobby's mode of conduct as employee of Senate Labor Rackets Committee: he yells at Senators, bullies witnesses. The Army purchasing agent — a woman — who charged that Bobby and his aide had put her in a "hot room" and had "browbeaten, badgered and kicked me around." Bobby uses committee power to persecute Nixon aide Murray Chotiner. Congressman Celler saves Bobby from House investigation.

- RFK's role in the Reuther Memorandum calling for action against the "radical right": "an unknown number of millions" that were said to include the followers of Barry Goldwater.
- Bobby boasts that 57,000 government officials are taking "counter-insurgency" courses. The puzzled man in charge corrects the figure to 400 or 500.
- Bobby charges attempted bribes — which, if offered, make him an accessory after the fact.
- FBI undermined. RFK forces Hoover to reassign best agents from national security duty, leaks anti-FBI stories to pals in the press.
- Bobby moves to control nation's banking and business.
- The Cuban missile crisis: how hawks and doves lined up. State Department pinpoints 47 missile sites, but word of them never — apparently — reaches JFK. His strange disagreement with Fulbright. JFK backs down, twice. Khrushchev calls the shots.
- Bobby plays it both ways with Joe McCarthy. His near-fight with Roy Cohn. Unpublicized accomplishments of McCarthy. Bobby maneuvers McCarthy into squabbles with Mundt, other GOP Senators.
- Kennedy aide, fired by OSS and CIA as security risk, given sensitive Justice Department job by RFK.
- How did LBJ get the V.P. nomination? Toledano lays out the conflicting stories and, while offering no definitive answer, etches a pattern of deals within deals that would dazzle Machiavelli.
- 6 eminent Americans who found their way, fully clothed, into the Kennedy swimming pool.
- Bobby charges GOP with spending \$1 million for anti-Catholic literature. Fair Campaign Practices Committee exonerates Republicans — but not until *after* the election.



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